The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7975.—VOL. XLVIII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at her father's residence, Spring Flat, Mrs. Alexander Binnie, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at Maryville, Balmain, Mrs. Walter Church, of a daughter.

On the 26th instant, at Kent-street North, the wife of George Gordon, of a son.

On the 27th instant, at Stanmore, the wife of G. Kilminster, of a daughter.

On the 28th instant, at her residence, Palmer-street, near South Head Road, the wife of Mr. R. Rowley, of a son.

On the 29th instant, at the Collegiate Institution, Newington, the wife of C. S. Oakes, Esq., of Oak Park, of a daughter.

On the 30th instant, at 4, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern, the wife of Mr. J. J. Shaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. H. L. King, Robert, eldest son of R. Richards, Esq., Lake Ville, Richmond, to Marianne, only daughter of John Hilt, Esq., Parramatta. No cards.

On the 18th instant, at the District Registrar's Office, Burwood, by John Watts, District Registrar, Mr. Samuel Beaumont, of Nottingham, England, to Emily Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. George Davis, of Sydney.

On the 28th instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. Mr. Kemp, James Wilson, of London, to Emma, second daughter of the late R. C. Fulljames, Cook's River.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at Bosh, Baloon River, Thomas Cavannaugh, son of Mr. James Cavannaugh, of Windsor; his horse falling upon him while riding. He has left a disconsolate mother and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.

On the 30th instant, at the residence of her parents, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mary Alphonsus, infant daughter of Richard and Alice Seymour, aged 7 months.

On the 30th instant, at his late residence, Clarence-street, Mr. Hector Martin, after a short but painful illness, aged 39 years, leaving a loving wife and family to mourn his loss.

On the 30th instant, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Elizabeth Peisley, aged 87 years, relict of the late Mr. John Peisley.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
BOMBAY, 1230 tons, 275 horse power,
G. C. BURNE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1864, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Line, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd December, 1863.
Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued in future for £14.

STEAM TO LONDON via CAPE HORN.—Passengers and shippers of specie are informed that the powerful clipper screw steamship
LADY JOCELYN,
2240 tons register, 300 horse power, ROBERT W. KER, R.N.R., commander, will be punctually dispatched the first week in February. This powerful steamship is noted for the speed and regularity of her passages in India; she is now under engagement to arrive in London by 16th April, to resume her station on the Indian line.
The saloons, staterooms, and sleeping cabins are large, well-ventilated, well-furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and replete with every comfort and requisite.
No wool will be received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay, after 5 p.m., nor without an order from the agents.
Bills of lading will only be signed on forms obtained at the offices of the undersigned.
For rates of freight or passage apply to FROST, KOHLER, and CO., Exchange; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, TUESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH via BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, about 7th January, 1864.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, 48 hours after arrival.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—The JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.
To PORT DENISON.—EAGLE, about 6th January, 1864.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, about 8th January, 1864.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—RETURN TICKETS, at the rate of single fares, will be issued to passengers for BRISBANE or the MANNING RIVER, by this Company's steamers, for the period between 21st instant and 5th proximo.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
F. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—To-Morrow (New Year's Day) being a GENERAL HOLIDAY, no goods will be received or delivered at this wharf, except live stock.
F. J. COHEN, Manager.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, DAILY.—Leave the Phoenix Wharf at 10.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30
Watson's Bay, 3.
Return tickets, 1s. 6d. S. H. WILSON.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave the Phoenix Wharf at 10
Tramway Terminus, 10.15, 2.15, 6
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8, 12, 2.30, 5.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and HURSLEY.—The schooner CARNATION is now receiving cargo, and will sail on THURSDAY next.
Freights must be paid in Sydney. Apply to THOMAS M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS for Mr. TOZER, Macleay River and Port Macquarie, please ship per schooner JESSY, THIS DAY, at the Commercial Wharf, by 4 p.m. W. DALTON, agent.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, on MONDAY first. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR THE MACLEAY.—The FLYING FISH, on THURSDAY. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo.
JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

HOPE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight, apply on board, Anderson Campbell's Wharf, King-street.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, Port Stephens.—The EDITH will sail on SATURDAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR WOGONGA (GULPH DIGGINGS).—The regular trader PORPOISE, TAYLOR, master. For freight or passage (payable by shippers), apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The A1 regular trader RAVEN, J. M'DONALD, commander, is now fast loading, and, as the greater portion of her cargo is engaged, she will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

TO ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON TRADE.—Mixed Vegetable Chollet and Cie Paris, 14 lb. tins, 1lb. packets, and in prime condition. J. C. GOOCH, 81, York-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The A1 clipper schooner MARTHA, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly dispatched. For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner COLONIST, J. E. SCAPLEHORN, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
MORUYA.—MYNORA, on TUESDAY next.
TUROSS RIVER.—MYNORA, on TUESDAY next.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY).—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
Goods for Clyde River not later than 12 o'clock noon.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, PHILIP JONES, commander, is now fast loading, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CRAIGIVAR, for INVERCARGILL, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will oblige by completing shipments and sending in bills of lading for signature before noon, to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A1 clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, J. ROBLS, commander, will clear at the Customs on TUESDAY next. Has room for fifteen horses.
For rates of which, or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

A SMART new clipper SCHOONER will be laid on the berth for DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO, in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17 Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, calling at TAHITI and SANDWICH ISLANDS, should sufficient inducement offer.—The barque FURY. Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., for freight or passage.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 at Lloyds' ship ARMISTICE, 600 tons burthen, Captain WENTWORTH (well known in the trade), has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers. Invalids or others wishing to make the round voyage will find this a very favourable opportunity. Has room for a few tons light freight.
Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and Co., 229, George-street; or to JAMES MALCOLM, Lyons-buildings.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque AMATEUR, 360 tons, C. H. HARVEY, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days; has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers, at £25 each.
Apply to captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—For Chinese Passengers.—The fine A1 clipper ship CANAAN, 840 tons register, WILLIAM WILSON, commander, will sail early in January next. This fine ship has spacious 'tween decks for steerage passengers, and her saloon accommodation is unrivalled.
For passage in the steerage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; and for light freight and saloon passage, to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO CALCUTTA are informed that the powerful screw steamship AUSTRALIAN, 1351 tons register, —— DANDO, Esq., commander, will sail from Sydney for the above port in February, 1864. Apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.
24th December, 1863.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail 10th February.—For Passengers only.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons register, J. B. SWANSON, commander, has three poop cabins, and several lower deck cabins disengaged. Can take a limited number in the steerage.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The LA HOGUE, 1331 tons, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail on the 12th January, 1864. Has two poop cabins disengaged, and can take four second-class, and a few intermediate passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For the May Sales.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship PLANET, 667 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's 11 years, GEORGE JENKINS, commander. The whole of her dead weight and a large portion of cargo are engaged, and ready for shipment. This vessel will have very quick dispatch. Has superior cabin accommodation.
Apply to the Captain; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR PASSENGERS only.—BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS for LONDON.—To sail on the 15th JANUARY, the magnificent A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, FREDERICK DE CARTERET, commander; has unrivalled accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES:
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20
For plans of cabins, &c., apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The superior A1 13 years Clyde built clipper-ship ARDBEG, 925 tons burden, THOMAS HOBSON, commander, having the principal part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

SHIP ARDBEG, from London.—Unless ENTRIES for
DPB&Co.— 20 quarter-casks brandy
L&Co. over DP&CO —275 cases ditto,
shipped by De PASS and SONS and consigned to Order, be passed by the consignees before noon, TO-MORROW, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored at their expense and risk. SAUNDERS and CO., agents.

CAPTAIN R. W. KER, of S.S. LADY JOCELYN, will not be answerable for any DEBTS his crew may contract whilst in this port.

SHIP HIPPOCAMPE, from CALCUTTA.—The consignees of R in diamond, 1—24, 24 cases condiments, consigned to order, are hereby informed that unless the same be ENTERED by 9 a.m., SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1864, the undersigned will forthwith enter and store them at expense and risk of whom it may concern.
FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

SHIP HOTSPUR, from LONDON.—Unless ENTRIES are passed for the undermentioned goods before 12 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING, they will be entered, landed, and stored, at Consignee's risk and expense. RHH in diamond, 1—25, 25 cases, shipped by J. C. Rossiter, consigned to order.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

SCHOONER STAR OF PEACE, from the CLARENCE.—Consignees are requested to pay freight to Mr. J. THORNE only, of 313, George-street, who I have appointed as agent for the vessel. J. DEMPSEY, owner.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to convey 300,000 feet of timber to Melbourne; also one for Port Lyttelton, N. Z.; and one for Adelaide. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the new iron paddle steamer NOVELTY. Dimensions as follows:—
Length overall, 85 feet
Breadth of beam, 15 feet 6 inches
Depth of hold, 5 feet 9 inches
Register tonnage for cargo, 42 tons
Draft of water, light, 2 feet 6 inches
Ditto when laden, about 4 feet
A pair of engines of 30 H.P. collective
Speed, 8 knots; rigged with two masts, sails, &c., complete, ready for sea.
For further particulars apply to P. N. RUSSELL and CO., 442, George-street.

TO COASTERS.—BALLAST can be obtained from a wharf close by A. S. N. Company's Works, Pyrmont, for 1s. 9d. per ton.

TENDERS Required to erect FITTINGS for one hundred head of cattle on board the steamer SUSANNAH CUTHBERT. For particulars apply to THOMAS HERBERT, Esq., Royal Hotel; or JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

PICTON TERMINUS HOTEL.—Pigeon Match to come off on FRIDAY, 1st January. Matches made on the ground—200 first-class birds provided. Shooting to commence at half-past eleven sharp. The sports will wind up with several hack races, for saddles, bridles, &c.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THE Gentleman from the mailboat, who met the lady in Snail's Bay on Monday afternoon last will send his name, &c., to HELENA, Balmain Post Office, he will oblige.

JAMES IMLAY, leave your address at Mr. Hebblewhite's, Pitt-street, for your Sister, G. W.

GEORGE JENKINS, from Gosford, will hear of something to his advantage by applying to Mr. RUSSELL, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM WENTZEL (late carpenter of Atrevida), call at Fitzroy Hotel, William-street.

GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL TRAINS.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1864.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS.
In addition to the usual ordinary trains the following Special Trains will be run on the above day.

From Parramatta (calling at all stations) to Sydney	10 a.m.
From Sydney to Picton, calling at all stations, and waiting at Menangle half an hour to enable passengers to view the bridge	11 a.m.
From Sydney, calling at all stations, to Penrith	12 noon.
From Penrith, calling at all stations, to Sydney	12 noon.
From Picton, calling at all stations, to Sydney	11.45 a.m.

Excursion Tickets, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued at and to all stations, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th proximo, available for return until MONDAY EVENING, the 4th proximo.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch.
Sydney, 28th December, 1863.

RANDWICK GRAND HANDICAP.—

	st.	lbs.
Tarragon	10	0
Pasha	8	12
Kildare	8	7
George the First	8	3
Kyogle	8	3
Mira	8	1
Zenobia	8	0
Rioter	8	0
Atalanta	7	10
Haidee	7	10
Lady Jane	7	9
Sancebox	7	9
Old Junk	7	5
Duchess	7	4
Summerside	7	4
Rose of Denmark	6	7

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will take place at their offices, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1864, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863; of declaring a dividend; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.
29th December, 1863.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Second General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January proximo, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.
1. To receive the balance sheet and report of the Board of Directors for the six months ending 31st December instant. And,
2. To consider and decide, so far as provided in the deed of settlement, relative to the introduction of certain alterations proposed to be effected in the terms of the said deed, and of which the requisite notice has been given by Henry H. Beauchamp, Esq., a shareholder of the company.
By order of the Board,
G. M. SMITH, Manager.

GLEBE COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A General MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Butts, Botany Road, at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1864, to elect Two Corporals in accordance with Rule 11.
J. D. LANKESTER, jun., Lieutenant-Commanding.

GLEBE COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1864, being appointed to celebrate the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the above Company, those members who have signified their intention of being present will assemble at the Office, Glebe Road, in full dress uniform, with white cap covers, at 7.30 a.m. The band will attend. Tickets can be obtained from the Staff Sergeant, at the Office.
J. D. LANKESTER, jun., Lieut.-commanding.

NEWTOWN v. ALBERTS.—Second Elevens.—The following are selected to play at Newtown, January 1, 1864.—Aldis, Armitage, Durham, Gordon, Howe, Morgan, Morris, Garrick, Payne, Rowley, J. and E. Sullivan, and Waddy. To leave Lawrence's for Newtown at 9.30 a.m.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD GREEN, the Australian Champion.—A MEETING of the sub-committee will be held at Mr. G. B. Kelly's, Bathurst Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, THIS EVENING, at half-past four p.m., to complete arrangements.
JAMES T. GROCOTT, hon. sec.

TEMPERANCE.—A Public TEA MEETING will be held at Canterbury, on NEW YEAR'S DAY. Tickets to be obtained of the chairman, Mr. W. H. MILLER.

THE Anniversary TEA MEETING for Crown-street chapel fund will be held (D. V.) on MONDAY next.

UNITED SERVICES, Newtown.—THIS EVENING, a WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE will be held in the Congregational Church, and conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Ironside, Shepherd, and Kent. To commence at 10 o'clock.

PRAYER MEETINGS.

Date.	Place.	President.
TUESDAY, Jan. 5	School of Arts	Rev. Mr. Shepherd
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6	Congregational Church	Rev. S. C. Kent
THURSDAY, Jan. 7	Wesleyan Church	Rev. S. Ironside
FRIDAY, Jan. 8	Presbyterian Church	Rev. Mr. Donald
SATURDAY, Jan. 9	Marrickville Chapel	Rev. Mr. Pritchard.

The above Services will commence at half-past 7 p.m.

MASONIC HALL. Entrance, York-street.—A WATCH NIGHT SERVICE will be held in the above Hall on THURSDAY, December 31st, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock p.m. Rev. F. HIBBERD will preach a Sermon. Subject "Time flies." "Let us not sleep as do others, but let us watch and be sober." All classes are affectionately invited.

A WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE in Crown-street, P. M. Chapel, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—There will be Divine Service at St. John's Church, Ashfield, at 7.30 a.m.

REDFERN AND WATERLOO CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOLS.—New Year's Day EXCURSION to PARRAMATTA PARK.—Special train will leave Sydney at 9.15 sharp, and Parramatta at 5.

PICNIC.—The Woollahra Sunday School hold their Annual Treat at Cremorne (by special permission), on the 1st of January.
The steamer PHANTOM will leave Darling Point at 9 a.m., and Circular Quay at half-past 10, and return at 5 and half-past 6.
Tickets may be had at 224, Pitt-street; or of any of the Teachers.
SAMUEL THOMSON.

CIVIL SERVICE RE-UNION, on SATURDAY, 2nd January next. Tickets can be obtained from the undersigned, or from any member of the committee.
OSBORNE RICH, hon. secretary.
CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, hon. treasurer.

DANCING.—NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to notify that by special request of his pupils and friends, he will give Grand EVENING QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY at his Academy, 103, Elizabeth-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 1st, 1864. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock p.m.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK'S ANNUAL BALL will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING. Admission by tickets only, to be had at his residence.

A GRAND BALL and Supper at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street, THIS EVENING.

TO PICNIC PARTIES.—Beaumont's Gardens and delightful Pleasure Grounds, Botany. Admission 6d., children 3d.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS Marine Family HOTEL, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.—NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The usual preparations for visitors. Dinner tickets to be had at the bars. Omnibuses leave the corner of King and George streets every half hour.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—The Board will meet THIS DAY, at noon, for discount and general business.
FRIDAY next, being New Year's Day, will be observed as a holiday by this Bank; and on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, the Bank will be closed for purposes of the half-yearly balance; lest, however, inconvenience may be caused to customers, the Bank will be open for one hour—from 11 to 12 o'clock on that day.
Customers are particularly requested to be prompt in sending in their pass books to be made up.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

FRIDAY next (New Year's Day), will be observed as a HOLIDAY by all the Banks.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—This Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 1st January, for the half-yearly balance of accounts. Customers are requested to send in their pass-books to be made up.
The Board will meet for DISCOUNTS on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—FRIDAY next, being NEW YEAR'S DAY, the Directors will meet for the Discount of Bills on THURSDAY (This Day), at the usual hour.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

THE GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC, TEA PARTY, AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will take place on NEW YEAR'S DAY, on the ground adjoining the FEMALE HOME, and in the Temperance Hall, Darlinghurst.
The splendid German band, also an Irish piper and fiddler, have been engaged for the occasion. Music, dancing, and other amusements to commence at 2 o'clock p.m. and continue till 7, when tea and other refreshments will be prepared; after which music, vocal and instrumental, will form part of the entertainment until 10 o'clock.
As no expense will be spared to render this entertainment highly attractive, all persons wishing to spend a happy New Year's Day are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity.
Admission, 2s. 6d.
Tickets may be had from the ladies who will preside at the tables, at the Female Home, and at the Men's Registry Office, Darlinghurst.

NEW YEAR'S DAY EXCURSION.—The A. S. N. Company's powerful steamer ILLALONG will leave the Circular Quay for those beautiful grounds, the BALMORAL GARDENS, at 10 and 12 o'clock a.m., and 2 o'clock p.m., returning in the afternoon at 3, half-past 4, and 6 o'clock.
Conrad Appel's magnificent Brass BAND is engaged for the entire day.
Return tickets, 2s 6d each; children, 1s 6d.
The Balmoral Gardens having obtained for themselves the highest praise by many thousands of excursionists, a further comment upon the great treat awaiting intending pleasure seekers is superfluous.

BALMORAL GARDENS is the best place in the harbour for Family PICNIC PARTIES.
Plenty of good water.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—New Year's Day.—Good music, dancing, and lots of fun.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—Come and see the smuggler chased.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—Refreshments supplied on the ground at moderate charges.

BALMORAL GARDENS.—The ILLALONG is the steamer engaged.

NEW YEAR'S DAY SPORTS.—Gap Hotel, Watson's Bay.—Notice to everybody.—Cold lunch, one shilling a head. Quoits, skittles, dancing, and all kinds of amusements. A Brass Band will attend during the day. FRANCIS EARP, proprietor.

MANLY BEACH, NEW YEAR'S DAY, January 1st, 1864.
The Steamships PATERSON
BREADALBANE
KIAMA
PHANTOM
URARA.
MINORA.
WATSON'S BAY.—BLACK SWAN.
From Circular Quay, and Woolloomooloo Bay.
FREDERICK KORFF.

MANLY BEACH, MANLY BEACH, NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1st January, 1864.
Several Races, Gingling Matches, Foot-balls, and lots of fun.
The celebrated Sacramento Minstrels will perform free of any charge.
Prizes for each race, lists of which will be printed.
Dancing in the large saloon.
WILLIAM LAMBOURNE.
FREDERICK KORFF.

MANLY BEACH.—New Year's Day. Immense attraction. Splendid brass brand; 12 musicians in grand saloon.

MANLY BEACH.—PIER HOTEL.—First-rate Poultry Dinner.

MANLY BEACH.—Come and see the Minstrels perform from the triumphal arch; free from all charge.

MANLY BEACH RACES.—12 Prizes; Ladies' Races, 4 prizes. The merry, merry jingling match again, 4 prizes.

TO MANLY, ye Lasses, ye Husbands, and Wives,
Come where nature is seen in her choicest regalia,
Come to Manly, where envy can never disguise,
That she is the glory and pride of Australia.
W. LAMBOURN.

A RACE to be Run at the Picnic Hotel, Coogee Bay, for a purse of sovereigns—open to all comers, on New Year's Day. Race to come off at 2 o'clock.

FOR RAFFLE, by 50 Subscribers at One Guinea each.
WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, suitably framed.
No. 1—Coast Scene, Bulli, Illawarra.
2—Waterfall, Nepean River.
3—Lake and Mountain Scenery, sunset effect, a composition.
4—Forest Scenery, sunrise, a composition.
All by Mr. F. C. Terry. Also,
5—A pair of Line Engravings—The Pets, by Landseer; The Stray Kitten, by Collins. Framed.
6—And a Pair of Lithographs—Ecce Homo, and Mater Dolorosa.
Every subscriber is entitled to a large lithographic view of Sydney Harbour.
The three highest and the three lowest throwers will win the prizes.
The list of names will close on January 8th.
The Pictures now on view at 356, George street.
J. R. CLARKE.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY.—Will be Published, on the 1st January, and continued monthly, the HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE AND GARDENER'S CALENDAR. Terms of subscription, 10s. per annum, payable in advance; single copies, 1s. JOHN GELDING, secretary.

CATTLE.—SHIPPERS of CATTLE to our Branch Firm, FRANCK and CO., Dunedin (Otago), can have latest MARKET REPORTS regularly on application to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

CHRISTMAS TREE TAPERS, small variegated ones, just landed. SENIOR, 262, George-street.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method is painless, obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 till 6.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

DELINEATIONS of CHARACTER given daily, at KELLY'S Phrenological Chambers, 328, George-st.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, MORRIS'S Portrait Saloon will be open. Cheapest portraits in Sydney. 251, Pitt-st.

OLD YEAR OUT, NEW YEAR IN.—Balmain Steamer will leave Sydney at quarter-past 12.

OUR WAREHOUSE will be closed on Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd January. GEO. MOORE and CO., Pitt-street.

PRIVATE Broughams and Open Carriages for hire, at M. CLARK'S stables, 203, William-street.

TO RETAIL BUTCHERS.—The SALE, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Lime-street Wharf, will commence at 1 o'clock.
JAMES GRAHAM.

TO RETAIL BUTCHERS.—FRIDAY, being New Year's Day, there will be NO SALE.
JAMES GRAHAM.

TO RETAIL BUTCHERS.—The SALE, on SATURDAY, will commence at 6 a.m. sharp, with a shed full.
JAMES GRAHAM.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

SYDNEY MAIL.—Advertisements received up to 8 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Publishing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Lessee and Director .. Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Engagement of the celebrated artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN,

VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
on which occasion his
EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY YOUNG will honour the Opera House with their presence.

Mr. LYSTER begs respectfully to state that, in consequence of the length of Mr. Kean's Shakesperian performances, and the limited term of his engagement, it will be impossible to continue the grand Christmas Pantomime longer than the present week, it being necessary to withdraw it for the production of the celebrated tragedy of Richard III. on MONDAY, January 4.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, December 31,
THE GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverley .... Mr. CHARLES KEAN.
Mrs. Beverley .... Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
After which, the Christmas Pantomime, of
HARLEQUIN GRACEFUL,
Or the Crow, the Owl, and the Carp, also the Giant who did not eat the Fair One with the Golden Locks.
Graceful .... Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
Splendid TRANSFORMATION and LAST SCENE, more magnificent than any ever given in this country before, painted by
Mr. J. W. WILSON and Mr. MURPHY.

List of Mr. and Mrs. KEAN'S PERFORMANCES:
Friday, January 1.—Merchant of Venice.
Saturday, January 2.—King Henry VIII.
Concluding each night with the Pantomime.
Seats secured from 12 till 3.

FRIDAY, January 1.—NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—Grand Special Performance.—Notice.—In consequence of the length of the performances, the doors will open at a quarter-past 7, to commence at a quarter before 8.
SATURDAY EVENING, the performances will be under the patronage of the Honorable the Attorney-General and the Members of the Bar.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—MR. and MRS. CHARLES DILLON, THIS EVENING.
Madame GORDON HYDE, and the Star Company, TO-NIGHT.
CROWDED HOUSES
testify nightly their unqualified approval of the magnificent burlesque and pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN GULLIVER, the GIANT of BROBDIGNAG, the DWARF of LILLIPUT; or, the BEE and the ORANGE TREES; in which one hundred children appear, to the delight of everyone who has witnessed their matchless performances.
THIS EVENING, the entertainment will commence with the admired drama, entitled
THE ARTIST OF FLORENCE.
To conclude with
HARLEQUIN GULLIVER.
Pit, one shilling.
On SATURDAY next there will be a Grand Day Performance. Doors open at two; commence at half-past. Box office open from ten to three.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.
THE SECOND SEASON.
Unabated Success of the original and world renowned
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
which will be repeated THIS EVENING, for the last time.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, December 31st.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture .... Christy's Minstrels
Opening chorus .... Company
Hard Times .... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Hat and feather .... Mr. W. Norton
Where are the friends of my youth ...... Mr. T. Rainford
My Mary Ann .... Mr. H. Leslie
The Exile .... Mr. C. Stewart
Tapioca .... Mr. W. Norton
We meet again .... Mr. T. Rainford
Quintette—Come where my Love lies dreaming...... Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele
Sleigh Polka—Full band .... Christy's
A musical description of a fashionable sleigh ride, with the departure—Race on the road—Arrival at the hotel—The ball—Preparing to return—All aboard—The chorus—And arrival at day-break.
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Violoncello solo .... Mr. C. Steele
Burlesque polka .... Messrs. Norton and Leslie
Ballad .... Mr. C. Stewart
Banjo Duet .... Messrs. Norton and Leslie
Quartette—"The Chapel," and "Soldier's Love" ...... Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, and Rainford
American Prize Jig .... Mr. W. Norton
An interval of ten minutes.
PART III.
To conclude with (by express desire) the Christy's celebrated
BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA.
Madlle. Oyster Pattie .... Mr. W. Norton
Signor Grass-i-o-n .... Mr. A. Nish
Signor Marry Ho .... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Herr School Forms .... Mr. T. Rainford
Sentry on Duty .... Mr. H. Leslie
Conductor .... Mr. C. Stewart
Orchestra .... Mr. C. Steele
Chorus .... By an army of talent

A variety of novelties in active preparation for NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, including an entirely new burlesque, written and adapted by Messrs. Nish and Melvyn, from the opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
in which all the principal gems from that charming opera will be introduced.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
for the convenience of families,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 2nd, 1864.
Children admitted at half-price. A liberal allowance made with schools.

Prices of admission—reserved seats 5s.; body of hall, 3s.; gallery, 2s.
Children in arms not admitted.
Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. CLARKE'S Music Warehouse, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for half-past 10 o'clock.
Stage manager and musical director, Mr. A. Nish; treasurer, Mr. J. H. Melvyn.
H. D. WILTON, secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—VOCAL PRACTICE THIS EVENING.—Spohr's "Last Judgment" will be commenced. Full attendance particularly requested.
INSTRUMENTAL practice MONDAY EVENINGS, and VOCAL practice THURSDAYS, at half-past 7, in St. James' Schoolroom. Names of new members received by Mr. ALDIS, at Society's Rooms, 275, George-street.
THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, hon. secretary.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Elementary and Choral Practice This Evening. D. CALLEN, conductor.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.—Queens Elizabeth and Isabella II. of Spain.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.—Pope Pius IX., and Sir Walter Scott.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.—General Suwarrow on his death-bed.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION.—The judgment of Solomon. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, now open, at 220, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Theatre.

WILD BEASTS.—Magnificent collection, opposite Victoria Theatre. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

WILD BEASTS.—Magnificent collection, opposite Victoria Theatre. Admission, 1s; children, 6d; schools, half-price.

IN THE ESTATE OF DINAH COHEN, late of the Commercial Hotel, Forbes, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS in this estate are requested to forward the same, within one month, to the undersigned.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, administrator, No. 542, George-street South, Sydney.
December 24th, 1863.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MESSRS. G. S. LEATHES and CO.—A First DIVIDEND on the admitted Claims in the above estate will be paid at the office of the trustees, No. 1, Lloyd's-chambers, on and after MONDAY, the 4th January, 1864.
MOSES MOSS,
G. EAGAR, } Trustees.
JOHN BIRD,
N.B.—Where parties claim upon bills they must be produced on receiving the dividend.

DR. VAN HESKEREN, consulting physician (late surgeon at the Belle Vue Hospital, New York), may be consulted confidentially at all hours, till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-st., first door above Park-st.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA.—1st January, 1864.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Honorable his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B.
UMPIRE:
C. E. Robinson, Esq.
COMMITTEE:

Messrs. Edye Manning	Messrs. W. Gordon
B. Buchanan	H. Brown
G. de Milhau	R. M. Pearson
J. M. Haseland	W. Campbell
Joseph F. Abbott	J. Wright
T. Cook	C. E. R. Murray
G. E. Jeanneret	H. Mackinnon
John E. Phillips	E. Gerrard

Jules Joubert, hon. secretary and treasurer.
PROGRAMME.
FIRST RACE.—11 o'clock, a.m.—All youths under 16, in dingies. From flag-ship, round Spectacle Island and back. Entrance 10s. 6d. Prize—Piece of plate, valued £5.
Adelphi—Tawny and blue—M. H. Fitzhardinge
Ino—Blue and white—A. Mowle
Charm—Red—Burthen.
SECOND RACE.—Half-past 11 a.m.—Champion Amateur Sculler's Race, open to all bona-fide gentlemen amateurs in the Australian colonies. From Mr. Huntley's Point, round Spectacle Island, and back to starting point. Entrance £2 2s. Prize—A 50 guinea cup.
Ino—Violet and white—C. K. Moore
Zurline—Magenta and blue—Q. Deloitte
Star of Australia—Blue—J. Bennett
Favorite—Blue and scarlet—A. Crook
Adelphi—Tawny and blue—H. B. Fitzhardinge.
THIRD RACE.—12 o'clock.—All open sailing boats (centre-board boats excluded) not exceeding 22 feet. From Huntley's Point, round Cockatoo Island, round flag-ship, round Cockatoo again, and back to flag-ship. Entrance 30s. Prize—Silver cup, £25.
Leisure Hour—Blue and white diagonal—W. T. Gordon
Dora—Blue and stripes—G. Yeoman
Blanche—Magenta—G. L. Sempill
Waveny—Red—H. Woolnough.
FOURTH RACE.—Half-past 12.—In round tubs, without artificial fixtures of any sort; one paddle only. From flag-ship to Hunter's Hill Wharf. Entrance 2s 6d. Prize—Piece of plate valued £3 3s.
Suds—White—Yates
Snowy—Black—A. Malterre.
FIFTH RACE.—1 o'clock.—All yachts belonging to the R. S. Y. S. From Pulpit Point, round flag-ship, round Sow and Pigs, and back to flag-ship. Entrance £2 2s. Prize—Silver claret jug, £35.
Xarifa, 31 tons—Red, white cross—C. Parbury
Peri—18 tons—Blue, white, white star—H. C. Dangar
Annie Ogle, 20 tons—Tricolour—Captain Rountree
Mischief, 11 tons—White, red cross—M'Lean, Roxburgh
Scud, 13 tons—Red, white cross—J. C. Burt
Ida, 9 tons—Blue, white star—J. J. Josephson
Gitana, 7 tons—Dark blue white cross—J. J. Jackson
Elaine, 8 tons—White, black cross—Captain Nerie
SIXTH RACE.—Half-past 2 o'clock.—Pulling dingies under canvas. From flag-ship round flag-boat off Five Dock, round Spectacle Island and back to flag-ship. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Prize—Piece of plate, £7 7s.
Moocher—Blue and white—T. Coer
Julia—White—G. Wilson
Harriet—Red and white—R. Whiting
Sprey—Blue—J. Pashley
Fairy—Magenta—C. Mansfield
Daisy—White, black ball—Coutts
Witch—Light blue—W. Birkenshaw
De'Dunstanville—Blue, white cross—W. Deloitte
Griffin—Blue cross—Frith.
SEVENTH RACE.—3 o'clock. Pair of oars and coxswain. From flag-ship round Spectacle Island, round flag-boat off Five Dock and back to flag-ship. Entrance, £1 1s. Prize—Two pieces of plate, £10 10s.
Zurline—Magenta blue—Q. and C. Deloitte
Star of Australia—Blue—Bennett and Miller
Favorita—Blue and scarlet—A. and J. Crook
Adelphi—Tawny and blue—H. and G. Fitzhardinge.
EIGHTH RACE.—Half-past 3 o'clock. All skiffs under canvas. From flag-ship round flag-boat off Five Dock, round Cockatoo, back to flag-ship. Entrance, £2 2s. Prize—Silver jug, £35.
Satellite—White stripe in sail—Irwin
Marian—Blue white with cross—F. H. Robberds
Perille—Light blue—R. Travers
Harum-scarum—Magenta—G. O. Etheredge
Madonna—Blue white—L. Herring
Annie—Tricolor—H. Brown.
NINTH RACE.—All skiffs belonging to residents on Lane Cove or Parramatta Rivers. Same course as last. Entrance, £2 2s. Prize—Drawing-room clock, £25.
Wild Wave—Red—W. Mills
Satellite—White stripe in sail—Irwin
Harum-scarum—Magenta—G. O. Etheredge
Peri—White, with name—W. Deloitte
Annie—Tricolour—H. Brown.
TENTH RACE.—4 o'clock. Skiffs, two pair of sculls and coxswain. Same course as No. 7 race. Entrance, £1 1s. Prize—Two silver-mounted beer jugs, £10 10s.
Zurline—Magenta and blue—J. O. Gilchrist, Q. Deloitte
Star of Australia—Blue—Bennett and Miller
Favorita—Blue and scarlet—A. and J. Crook
Adelphi—Tawny and blue—H. and J. Fitzhardinge.
ELEVENTH RACE.—Half-past 4 o'clock.—Gig and dingy chase. Entrance, 2s. 6d. Prize—Gold breast pin, £5.
Gig—Juanita—G. L. Sempill
Dingy—Alice—J. F. Abbott.
RULES.
1. Three entrances or no race. Note.—This rule does not apply to race No. 2.
2. Racing boats to round all marks, keeping the same on the starboard hand.
3. Sailing boats may carry what sails they please, but will not be allowed to use oars, or throw ballast overboard after starting; all water ballast to be fresh.
4. In races 6, 8, and 9, no leeboards nor centreboards allowed.
5. Races Nos. 8 and 9 are intended for boats built and classed as waterman's skiffs.
6. All outriggers excluded.
7. Boats sailing in races Nos. 3 and 5 to come to start head to wind, with head sails and gaffs down, and mainsails set.
8. A distinguishing flag will be hoisted on board the flag-ship to denote the race about to commence, thus—First race, No. 1, Marryatt, and so on.
9. A gun fired for starting, when the flag will be hauled down.
10. All boats finishing a race to pass between the flag-ship and the Hunter's Hill wharf.
11. No boats to be made fast to the flag-ship unless for the service of the committee or umpire.
12. Subscribers only allowed on board the flag-ship by a ticket signed by the secretary. Subscribers allowed at the rate of one ticket for each half-guinea subscribed.
13. The umpire will have the power of rejecting any unfair boats, irrespective of entrances.
14. No boats shall start unless their entrances be paid.
15. A luncheon will be provided. Tickets obtainable on board the flag-ship.
16. In race No. 5 these rules are subject to the rules of the R. S. Y. S., but yachts must be steered by members of the squadron.
17. The umpire's decision shall in all cases be final.

The steamship CITY OF NEWCASTLE will leave the N. H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf at 10 a.m., to convey visitors to the Regatta; will remain at anchor during the day, and return at 5 p.m.
Luncheon provided on board by the stewards, tickets for which may be obtained on board.
Cards for the flagship by personal application to the committee, or to
JULES JOUBERT.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA.—Post entrances will be taken by the undersigned until 4 p.m. THIS DAY.
Should any of the boats entered in any of the races prove to be the property or be manned by any other but gentlemen amateurs, they will be disqualified, and their entrances returned.
JULES JOUBERT, hon. secretary.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA.—The steamship CITY OF NEWCASTLE (flagship) will leave the N. H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf at 10 a.m., on New Year's Day, to convey visitors to the Regatta. Will remain at anchor during the day, and return at 5 p.m.
Luncheon provided on board by the Steward, tickets for which may be obtained on board.
Cards for the flagship by application to the committee, or to JULES JOUBERT, hon. secretary.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.—STEAMERS will leave the Phoenix Wharf TO-MORROW at 9, 9.30, 10.30, and at intervals of an hour throughout the day, up to 6 p.m.
Fares at the usual low rates.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA, January 1st, 1864.—Luncheon can be had at the Garibaldi Hotel.

GARIBALDI HOTEL, Hunter's Hill.—Good refreshments can be had at Sydney prices.

A SPLENDID Cold LUNCHEON can be had at the GARIBALDI HOTEL, Hunter's Hill. N.B.—Only three minutes' walk from the wharf.

NOTICE to RATEPAYERS.—WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—Temporary Council Chambers, corner of Piper and Denison streets.—DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the recovery of all unpaid rates and arrears of rates to the half-year ending 2nd August, 1863, on and after the 11th January next.
HENRY STRIEKER KELLICK, Council Clerk, Woollahra Municipality.

FOR SALE, Rheuel's Scented ALMANACK 1864, at 1s., post free 1s. 2d. stamps. F. MADER, 293, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478358

CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES,—1863.

JANUARY.

New Year's Day observed as a general holiday. Throughout the day the weather was sultry, and a terrific thunderstorm passed over the city in the evening.

Mrs. Mary Anne Stephen (relict of John Stephen, Esq., and first Puisne Judge of this colony, and mother of Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice,) dies at her residence, Eveleigh House, aged eighty-nine years.

The Money Order office at Sydney established.

The first number of the *Presbyterian Magazine* (edited by Dr. Steel of Macquarie-street Church) published in Sydney.

United prayer meetings held in the city and suburbs, in response to the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance of England.

Pleuro-pneumonia among cattle prevalent in the country parts.

A tablet to the memory of Captain A. G. M'Lean, late Surveyor-General of the colony, erected in St. James' Church, by the members of No. 5 Company Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, of which corps Mr. M'Lean held the captaincy.

Captain John Nichols, R. N., formerly Harbour-master of this port, died, at his residence, Newbury Park, Sutton Forest, aged seventy-five years.

M. Sentis, French Consul for this port, leaves Sydney for Europe.

A new Ice Company formed in Sydney.

Bushranging and mail robberies of frequent occurrence in the districts adjacent to the gold-fields.

A new country discovered a few miles from Dungog. It is described as being well adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes.

A complimentary banquet given by the citizens to Mr. Landsborough, the explorer. The dinner took place in the hall of the Sydney Exchange, presided over by his Excellency Sir John Young.

Mr. H. Parkes returns to the colony, having concluded his term of office as one of the Emigration Commissioners.

The first sod turned of the branch line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond, on the Great Western Railway.

The Rev. M. Adam, Presbyterian minister at Windsor, died, aged fifty-two years.

The foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan church at Newcastle, laid.

Several of the prisoners at Cockatoo Island sentenced to solitary confinement for insubordination.

The Anniversary of the foundation of the colony kept, as usual, as a public holiday.

The Baptist chapel at Ryde opened for public worship.

His Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Cowper) make an official inspection of Darlinghurst gaol.

Dr. J. M. Tronson, surgeon of H.M.S. Orpheus, died, aged thirty-three years.

The new church of St. John the Baptist, Burrowa, opened for divine service.

Seven designs for the Sydney Free Public Library, sent in for approval by the Government.

The squatters and residents in the far west districts agitate for separation. The proposed division to be called the Riverine District.

A number of gold diggers mulcted by an inventive swindle bearing the prominent title of the "Otago Dunstan Gold Mining Company."

The sessional statistics of the Legislative Assembly of 1862 show that the business of the House extended to 121 sitting days; divisions, 176; divisions in committee, 267 "no house" 6 times; counted out, 23.

The Rev. R. Moneyment, Baptist minister, died, aged thirty-six years.

FEBRUARY.

A special commission of the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction is held at Darlinghurst for the trial of those persons committed for robberies with fire-arms. Three days are occupied in the trial of the Gold Escort robbers, subsequently the jury were discharged, not agreeing on their verdict.

Negociations opened between the Governments of this colony, Victoria, and South Australia, with reference to the proposed conference on the subject of an intercolonial tariff.

Mr. D. Callen presented with a silver baton by the members of the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifle band, in recognition of his services.

Mr. A. Black makes a proposal to the Municipal Council to lease the water reserve at Botany, for the purpose of pisciculture.

A meeting held at West Maitland to memorialise the Government to take active steps to suppress bushranging.

A Hebrew rabbi, named Sneersohn, arrives in Sydney from Jerusalem, on a mission to raise funds for building houses of refuge in the Holy Land.

The eighth intercolonial cricket match takes place in the Outer Domain. The New South Wales team win the match with 83 runs to spare. Final scores made —N. S. W., 205; Victoria, 121.

Several deaths from fever take place in Darlinghurst gaol, in consequence of effluvia arising from the cesspool abutting on the prisons.

The intercolonial cricket match banquet takes place at Tattersall's. His Excellency Sir John Young presided.

Serious floods occur in the Macleay River.

The court-house at Eden struck by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm; much damage was done to the building.

The hulk Harmony moored off Berry's Bay, North Shore, for the purpose of being used as a prison-ship for female convicts.

Steps taken for the recommencement of the working of the Fitzroy Iron Mines.

A bearded lady, named Ghio, attended by her husband and son, form an exhibition in Sydney.

An aboriginal, known as Jack Harris—a relic of the now nearly extinct Sydney tribe—died in the bush at Double Bay.

Five prisoners effect an escape from Bathurst gaol.

Several experiments in cotton growing made in the Yass district, the results prove satisfactory.

Bushranging still prevalent in the country districts. Grave complaints are made of the insecurity of life and property on the main roads of the interior.

During the heavy rains the Hawkesbury River rose twenty-seven feet above its average level.

The Rev. F. Armitage and family sail for England.

Intelligence reaches Sydney of the total wreck of H.M.S. Orpheus on the Manukau bar, New Zealand, with a loss of twenty-three officers, ninety-six seamen, twenty-six boys, forty-five marines,—making 190 souls in all.

The intercolonial gig match takes place on the Parramatta River. The New South Wales' crew beat the Victorians by about four boats' lengths.

The Bishop of Brisbane (Dr. Tufnell) visits Sydney.

The parishioners of St. Andrew's presented an address and a purse of sovereigns to the Rev. G. King, on the occasion of his retirement from the incumbency of that church.

Several refractory confinees removed from Cockatoo Island to Darlinghurst, in order to be subjected to a more salutary and effective imprisonment.

The first colonial-built screw steamer launched at Cuthbert's Wharf. She was named the "Commodore Burnett."

Another sitting of the Special Criminal Commission takes place at Darlinghurst, when the escort robbers are again put on their trial. The Court sat four days, and subsequently sentenced to death three of the prisoners—Fordyce, Manns, and Bow.

A daring but unsuccessful attack is made on the gold escort near Hartley; fortunately the guard was too well armed for the robbers.

The Mudgee mail waylaid and robbed on its way to Sydney; the bushrangers escaped without even the slightest resistance on the part of the passengers.

The bushrangers at Wedden mountains effect a capture of sub-inspector Norton, who, after being three hours in custody, is released.

Accounts reach Sydney from Rockhampton of the arrival at Kennedy of Mr. James Morrill who had escaped from the blacks after seventeen years' captivity.

Floods take place in the interior, extending from Gipps Land on the south to Rockhampton on the north. The loss of life in consequence is lamentable, and, in the districts where floods occurred, added to the gloom caused by the destruction of property.

MARCH.

Rabbi Sneersohn delivers a lecture, in the Hebrew language, at the Masonic Hall, in aid of the funds for the erection of houses of refuge on Mount Zion, Jerusalem.

The gardens in the neighbourhoods of Sydney and Parramatta infested by the vampire bat, or flying fox.

Bushranging the "order of the day" in the Western districts. Meetings held at Burrangong for the purpose of memorialising the Government to take urgent steps to suppress robberies and bush marauding.

A large meeting of electors held at Peel River. Resolutions passed approving of the parliamentry career of their late representative, Mr. Hoskins.

The scab in sheep make its appearance at various stations along the Namoi River.

The bi-centenary memorial school-rooms connected with the Congregational church, Bourke-street, opened by special religious services.

Archbishop Polding issues a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholic communion relative to the completion of St. John's College.

The Mayor of Sydney entertains the aldermen and officials of the municipality at a dinner given at Manly Beach.

The Christy Minstrels make their *debut* in Sydney.

A friendly rifle match takes place between New South Wales and Adelaide—each team firing at the butts in their respective colonies. At the close of the match the scores were, Adelaide 1735, New South Wales 1842; thus giving our marksmen the superiority by 107 shots.

Several members of the Assembly present a memorial to the Governor relative to the punishment of death passed upon the prisoners, Fordyce, Manns, and Bow.

The drapers' assistants in Sydney agitate for early closing.

A pair-oar match between Connor and Galbraith, and Donnelly and Barnett, contested on the Parramatta River—the latter oarsmen beating their opponents by eight boats' length. Distance, three miles; time 27½ minutes.

Mr. James Dickson, for four years representative of the East Maitland electorate, dies suddenly at his residence, Homewood, Newtown, aged fifty years. His remains are interred at the family vault at the Presbyterian burial-ground, East Maitland.

The house of Mr. Robertson, at Deniliquin destroyed by fire.

At Queanbeyan many of the fruit-trees bore a second crop. This unusual circumstance was owing to the drought and late rain.

The culprits Alexander Ross and Charles Ross, condemned at the Special Criminal Commission, for robbing and wounding at Caloola, suffer the extreme penalty of the law, within the precincts of Darlinghurst gaol.

The foundation laid of the new building for the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

The Russian corvette Bogatyr visits our port.

The Rev. J. D. Thane ordained as minister of the Congregational church at Young, Burragong goldfields.

The Rev. D. Moore appointed minister of the Presbyterian church at Windsor.

A new Presbyterian church at Kiama opened for divine service.

The first cargo of coal from the Cardiff Coal Company's mines, at Lake Macquarie, arrives in Sydney.

Mr. T. W. Smart appointed and gazetted Colonial Treasurer.

Henry Manns, found guilty of being concerned in the Western gold escort robbery, executed within Darlinghurst gaol.

The Rev. T. O'Reilly appointed to the incumbency of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Sydney.

The prisoner Bow, under sentence of death for participating in the escort robbery, has his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

The members of the Intercolonial Conference, for the consideration of an uniform tariff for the colonies, meet at Melbourne.

A general court-martial for the trial of Captain Saunders of XII. Regiment, upon charges preferred against him by Colonel Hamilton, commenced.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in grazing pursuits is held in the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to consider what steps should be taken for the prevention of scab in sheep.

A bushranger, known by the name of Heather, shot dead near Mudgee by Mr. R. Lowe, J. P. At the inquest the jury find a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

The annual commemoration of the Sydney University takes place.

Reports reach Sydney of some frightful atrocities being perpetrated upon the inhabitants of Papeiti, Rapa, and other islands of Oceanica. A French war steamer visits those ports, and effects a capture of the vessels La Empressa and Cora.

APRIL.

A curious case of "riding against time" happened during the sitting of the Criminal Court at Darlinghurst. In the course of the trial of John M'Cracken for murder, it came out that an important piece of evidence was wanting in the non-production of a bar of iron which was found some time after the death of the murdered man Craig. At the instance of his Honor a telegram was sent to have the article forfarded with despatch, and accordingly a messenger left the gaol at six o'clock on horseback, with the implement. Reaching Menangle (forty-eight miles) he quitted the saddle for a special train, and finally reached the Court, at Darlinghurst, shortly before one o'clock a.m. The total distance travelled by the messenger was eighty-three miles.

His Excellency Sir John Young and suite leave Sydney on a visit to Wollongong.

The mail from Cassilis to Mudgee stuck up and robbed by armed bushrangers.

The Messrs. A. and D. Berry entertained by their tenants at a dinner at Numba.

About forty conditional pardon men from Western Australia arrive in Sydney.

The foundation stone of a new Congregational church at St. Leonards, North Shore, laid.

The foundation stone of a new Presbyterian church at Tamworth, laid.

The steamer T. S. Mort completed and launched. The hull of this vessel was originally that of the Sovereign of the Seas, which ship was burnt while lying at Campbell's Wharf, in September, 1861.

A movement set on foot for raising funds for the erection of a statue in memory of Daniel O'Connell.

A second flood takes place at the Macleay River, consequent on heavy inland rain. No serious damage done.

The elevation of Sir Daniel Cooper to the rank of Baronet notified in the *Gazette*.

An old colonist, Mr. Andrew Byrne, died at his residence, Brickfield-hill, aged eighty-nine years.

A correspondent to a Bathurst paper states that on the 3rd April the river Darling rose to fifty feet above its ordinary level.

During the Governor's tour the townspeople of Illawarra entertain his Excellency at a splendid banquet.

The Rabbi Sneersohn sails in the mail-steamer for Jerusalem, via Suez.

Accounts from New Caledonia state that rich slate quarries have been discovered on the north-east coast of that island.

The Rev. W. Cuthbertson formally resigns the pastorate of the Pitt-street Congregational Church.

A large meeting is held in the Masonic Hall for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a mission ship. His Excellency Sir John Young presides. The Rev. J. Paton and several other ministers of religion advocate the cause of foreign missions.

MAY.

A mutual understanding is arrived at amongst the butchers of Sydney to close their shops on Sundays.

The Volunteer Naval Brigade organised.

The first stone of the Bendemere bridge laid.

Judge Cheeke disposes of the whole of his racing stud by public auction.

The Lancashire bellringers perform in Sydney.

The Riverine Independence and Separation movement still continues to agitate the public mind at Deniliquin.

The extension of the Great Northern Railway from Branxton to Singleton opened for traffic.

A picnic, on an elegant and extensive scale, takes place at Botany, in commemoration of the first landing of Captain Cook on these shores.

The Rev. C. F. D. Priddle and family leave Sydney for London.

The foundation stone of a new Baptist church, Liverpool-street, Sydney, laid.

Information reaches Sydney of the wreck of the schooner Anita, of Hamburg, on the coast of Vavau.

The trial trip of the colonial-built steamer Pitto takes place.

A case has been recently decided in the Supreme Court of no little importance. Although the case directly referred to the legality of an order made under the Impounding Act, the operation of the free selection law came under review. It was decided that a paddock being fenced in must be regarded as improved land. It was also decided that a man's wife, although naturally her husband's agent in various matters connected with his family, was not, and could not be, his agent under the Impounding Act.

The court martial on Captain Saunders, of the XII. Regiment, terminated. The investigation extended over forty days, and the proceedings were forwarded to the military authorities in England for decision.

The new Prince of Wales theatre opened. The Lyster Opera Company commence the season.

Two fine nuggets of gold brought to the surface at Pyramul, one weighing 23 ounces, the other 25 ounces.

In honour of Her Majesty's birthday, his Excellency reviews the troops and Volunteers in the domain; and holds a levee at Government House.

The officers and members of the Sydney University dine together in the hall of the University.

As an act of clemency, William Spicer is released from imprisonment, he being convicted of taking part in the Burrangong riots of 1862.

The D'Jambi, a Dutch corvette, of 16 guns, arrives in Port Jackson, on her way to Batavia.

Mahomet Cassim, sentenced to death for the murder of a fellow countryman (an East Indian), at Saw Pit Gully, near Queanbeyan, executed within the precincts of Goulburn gaol.

The libel case—West v Hanson and Bennett—terminates in favour of the plaintiff. Damages £100.

The foundation stone of the Oddfellows' Hall, at Paterson, laid.

The ship Medway burnt, and eventually scuttled in the harbour.

The Boomerang steamer sustains severe damage through running on the flats in the Fitzroy River.

The Danish barque Jurgen Lorentzen wrecked on Christmas Island.

The schooner Duke of Wellington wrecked during a heavy gale, near Bellambi harbour. Five lives lost.

The Rev. J. Sullivan, of St. Michael's, Surry Hills, leaves for England.

St. Patrick's (R. C.) church at Marulan, opened for public worship.

A new Presbyterian church at Rockley opened.

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan chapel at Mudgee laid.

JUNE.

The first annual meeting of the Sydney City Mission held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

Upwards of 150 gentlemen from Sydney pay a visit (by invitation) to the Bulli Mining Company's works.

The distribution of medals awarded to exhibitors at the International Exhibition of 1862 takes place in the hall of the Australian Library.

A public demonstration in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales takes place. The weather was bad, but the holiday was universally kept up throughout the colony. The schools and Friendly Societies of the city and suburbs assembled in great numbers, and, marching into the Domain, presented addresses to the Governor. There was a review, dinners, and other ovations. In the evening there was a general illumination, such as has never before been seen in this colony.

The old aboriginal "Rickety Dick" dies in his gunyah, which was situated for many years by the side of the South Head Road, near Rose Bay.

A large meeting takes place in the Masonic Hall, to protest against the enormities perpetrated in the South Sea Islands by slave ships from South America. Petitions to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament are adopted.

The foundation stone of a new Episcopalian church at Waverley laid by his Excellency Sir John Young.

The fourth session of the fourth Parliament opened on the 24th, by his Excellency the Governor.

Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach, burnt down.

The Sydney Money Order Office extends its operations to the United Kingdom.

H. M. steamship Hecate arrives in Port Jackson, from a scientific and surveying voyage in the North Pacific Ocean.

A woman named Margaret Gee found murdered in the Domain.

The first stone of the Albert Memorial Hospital, at Wollongong, laid.

The tubular girder railway bridge at Menangle officially tested.

The Governor and suite, accompanied by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Arnold, proceed by a special train for the purpose of inspecting the railway line to Picton.

The districts of Armidale, Bathurst, and Kiandra visited by snowstorms.

A new Congregational church at Petersham opened for divine service.

The steamer Pluto leaves Sydney *en route* Brisbane, and has not been heard of since her departure from Newcastle.

JULY.

The barque General Jessop wrecked during a heavy gale in West Cove, Kent's Group.

The schooner Almeda foundered at sea, off Green Cape.

The brig Triumph sprang a leak and abandoned. Her captain rescued by the French barque Bourdelaise when about 200 miles east of Port Jackson.

Captain M'Lerie, Inspector-General of Police, leaves Sydney for the Western districts, in order personally to superintend the efforts of the police for the suppression of crime.

The American Independence day commemorated by a dinner, in which the U. S. Consul and a large number of gentlemen of the States participated.

The commodore of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron entertains the yacht owners at a dinner at Tattersall's.

Pleurisy prevalent amongst horses in the Queanbeyan and Bungendore districts.

A deputation of gentlemen interested in pastoral pursuits wait upon Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson, and consult upon measures relative to the scab disease in sheep.

The new schoolhouse in connection with St. Bartholomew, Pyrmont, opened.

The hills around Aberdeen, northern district, covered with snow to a depth of eighteen inches.

Five thorough-bred Negretti rams imported and introduced into the colony by Messrs. Wolfen, Brothers, of Sydney.

A new department called the Government Store Department created and organised. Its functions to be similar to those formerly known as the Colonial Storekeeper's Department.

A deputation of gentlemen interested in properties adjacent to the Parramatta River wait upon the Secretary for Lands, with reference to the proposal that the Field of Mars Common should be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the construction of bridges and formation of roads to connect the northern side of Parramatta River with the metropolis.

It is reported that gold has been found at New Caledonia.

Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., waits upon the Minister for Lands, and presents a written application to the Government to light the Outer Domain with gas.

The inauguration of the Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, at Newington, takes place.

Dr. Willson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town, pays a visit to Sydney.

Accounts from New Zealand report a frightful collision having taken place near Port Chalmers between two steamers, the Favourite and the Pride of the Yarra; the latter steamer filled, and sank a few minutes after the concussion. Eleven lives were lost by the catastrophe, including the Rev. T. Campbell, his wife, and their five children.

The steamer Samson returns from an unsuccessful cruise along the northern coast in search of the missing steamer Pluto.

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic chapel at Nimitybelle laid.

The south wing of the Destitute Children's Asylum, at Randwick opened by his Excellency Sir John Young.

The friends of Captain A. G. Maclean, late Surveyor-General of the colony, erect a monument to his memory in the Episcopalian church at Mulgoa. A similar token of respect is erected in St. James' Church by the officers and members of No. 5 Company of Volunteer Rifles, of which corps the deceased was captain.

A heavy fall of snow takes place in the O'Connell district.

Total loss of the schooner Rebecca at Baffle Creek.

Pleuro-pneumonia prevalent among cattle in the Gundagai district. Several fine fat cattle die from the disease.

The mail from Gunnedah to Murrurundi robbed by one bushranger.

AUGUST.

Mr. A. Eggars receives a silver medal from the Fishermen and Mariner's Royal Benevolent Society as a reward for his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer City of Sydney off Green Cape.

The four delegates for the Riverine district present a petition to the Governor, embodying certain disabilities under which the residents of that portion of the colony labour. Subsequently the same gentlemen have interviews with the Colonial Secretary and Minister for Lands.

Mr. Dalgleish's motion in the Assembly, censuring the mode of conducting business in the Public Works Department, negatived with division, there being no tellers for the ayes.

Mr. H. Parkes opposes Mr. Darvall's re-election at East Maitland, and sustains a memorable defeat.

Volunteers enlisted for New Zealand, under the auspices of the local Government.

A detachment of the XII. Regiment leave Sydney for the seat of war at New Zealand.

The trial of the "great perjury" case,—Moffatt v. Buchanan—takes place at the Supreme Court. The jury find a verdict for Buchanan.

Insubordinate conduct manifested by the prisoners in Berrima gaol. About seventy of the prisoners in a state of mutiny, but by the timely and firm action of the officials order is restored.

The town and district around Tamworth inundated by flood.

The ship Whitehall takes to London about twenty tons of silver ore from the mines at Moruya.

Subscriptions set on foot for R. Green, champion oarsman of New South Wales, to meet his requirements while in England.

All the most important towns in the colony are now connected with Sydney by the electric telegraph.

The steamer Mimosa makes a successful trip up the Shoalhaven as far as Terrara.

A new Roman Catholic chapel opened for public worship at Kirkconnell.

Mr. Martin's motion, censuring the Government upon the alarming state of insecurity for life and property in the country districts, negatived by 44 to 20 votes. The debate lasted seven nights.

The anniversary of the formation of the Volunteer force commemorated by a grand parade. About 700 men of all arms meet at Double Bay, and engage in a sham fight.

The bushranger Lowry captured at a public-house at Cook's Vale Creek, who, after the most desperate resistance, was shot, and died a few days after in Goulburn hospital.

Mr. Barnes, a storekeeper of Murrumburrah, shot dead by the bushranger O'Meally, near the Wallendbeen station.

Dr. Willson, bishop of Hobart Town, leaves Sydney for Tasmania.

The first stone of a new Episcopalian church at Woodville, in the diocese of Newcastle, laid.

Mr. Bayliss, police magistrate at Wagga Wagga, seriously wounded by bushrangers whilst travelling on the Urana road.

SEPTEMBER.

The Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Smart) makes his financial statement, and proposes a new tariff.

The National School, Mount-street, Pyrmont, opened.

The opera season at the Prince of Wales Theatre brought to a close.

Pleuro-pneumonia spreads to an alarming extent in the Murrumbidgee district.

The bushranger Foley sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour for robbing the Mudgee mail.

Archbishop Polding leaves Sydney on a visitation tour to Melbourne.

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan church at Lochinvar laid.

A police camp near the Wombat surprised by a gang of bushrangers; eventually the whole of the troopers' horses are taken possession of by the marauders.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Lady Barkly, and Miss Barkly arrive in Sydney on a visit to his Excellency Sir John Young, prior to their departure to the Mauritius.

A steam gun-boat, to the order of the New Zealand Government, constructed and fitted by the A. S. N. Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton on the eve of his departure for the seat of war in New Zealand expresses in a farewell address his kindly feelings towards the Volunteers of New South Wales.

Five companies of the XII. Regiment, numbering 270 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, leave Sydney for the seat of war at New Zealand.

A lamentable boat accident takes place in the harbour, whereby one man and three women are drowned.

The steamer Mimosa wrecked, having struck on a sunken rock about twenty miles south of Montague Island.

His Excellency the Governor and suite visit Richmond.

Gas introduced into the town of Mudgee.

Two French instrumentalists, MM. Poussard and Douay, give several musical entertainments in Sydney.

A crusade against the circulation of copper tokens made by the shopkeepers in Sydney.

Three highway robbers, James Kershaw, Samuel Kershaw, and John Forster, sentenced to ten years on the roads for robbery with arms.

Lengthy debates take place in the Assembly on the state of crime in the country districts.

The Rev. Bernard Murphy (R. C.) dies suddenly at Singleton.

The mission barque John Williams leaves Sydney for the different islands in the Pacific taking among her passengers the Rev. Dr. Turner, Rev. Messrs. Murray, Whitmee, King, and Mills.

OCTOBER.

The City Bank formed. The first general meeting held, for adopting the draft of the deed of settlement, and electing directors.

The third annual meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association takes place at Randwick. The following are the winners of the different prizes:—Championship, Mr. Wickham, £25 and silver medal. First match,—Mr. C. W. Roberts, rifle and £5; Captain M'Pherson, rifle; Captain Windeyer, rifle; Corporal Dickson, rifle; Mr. Drinkwater, £20; Mr. Rayner, rifle; Mr. Woolnough, rifle; Mr. Wilson, rifle. Second Match—Mr. Wickham, £15; Mr. Atkinson, £10. Third Match—Mr. West, rifle; Mr. Longfield, £10; Mr. Martin, £5; Mr. Watson, £5; Mr. Rowe, £5; Mr. Nash, £5; Captain Forde, £5. Fourth Match—Mr. Ferguson, £10; Mr. Unwin, £7 10s.; Mr. Severn, £5; Mr. Prentice, £5; Corporal Levy, £5. The Leigh Cup—C. Phillips, £50. All Comers Match—(700 yards), Mr. C. W. Roberts, £10, Sergeant Byrne, £5; (800 yards) Captain Windeyer, £10, Lieutenant, Campbell, £5; (900 yards) Lieutenant Campbell, £10, Mr. Arnott, £5; aggregate score, Lieutenant Campbell, £25. Member's Cup—Mr. Dickson, £25. Emergency Men—Mr. Mitchell, £2 and a cartridge pouch, Mr. Thomas, cartridge pouch. Challenge Bugle—Balmain Company. The prizes were presented by Lady Young.

The second intercolonial rifle match, for the possession of a challenge shield, takes place at the Paddington Rifle Butts. The New South Wales ten again win the match. The scores for the years 1862-3 stand thus—

	N. S. W.	Victoria
1862	1495	1431
1863	1758	1712

A complimentary ball given at the Sydney Exchange in honour of the Victorian Volunteers who competed in the intercolonial rifle match.

Henry Wilson executed at East Maitland gaol for the murder of Mr. Peter Clarke at the Warland Ranges.

Meetings held in various Presbyterian churches in the city and country districts for the purpose of advocating "Presbyterian Union."

The Government offer rewards for the capture of bushrangers, in the first instance £500 each, this is afterwards increased to £1000 for each of the ringleaders of the gang, and £100 each for accomplices.

The second detachment of Volunteers for the New Zealand war leave Sydney for Auckland. The muster is seventy-eight men.

A ministerial crisis takes place in the Assembly on the 7th. The Government, in committee of Ways and Means, asked for a sum to defray the expenses of the Governor's establishment. Mr. Eagar proposed an amendment affirming that the financial condition of the country was unsatisfactory. The debate was of unusual length, extending over seven evenings. Subsequently, upon the committee dividing, the amendment was negatived by 27 to 26, but on the original motion being put the numbers were equal, 27 on each side, and the Chairman gave his casting vote with the noes. On the following day the Cowper Ministry tendered their resignations, and Mr. W. Forster was sent for by the Governor, but was unsuccessful in his endeavours to form a Ministry. On the 20th, it was announced in the Assembly that Mr. Martin had formed a new Ministry, selecting for his colleagues—Messrs. W. Forster, Eagar, Wilson, Holroyd, and Faucett. The Assembly was adjourned for five weeks to allow time for re-election of the Ministers.

The Mayor of Sydney (Mr. J. Spence) gives a grand picnic to a large number of the citizens of Sydney, at Midddle Harbour.

Sir Henry Havelock, son of the late General Havelock the Indian hero, arrives in Sydney, and after a brief stay proceeds to join his regiment in New Zealand.

The bushranger Gilbert, and his gang, attempted to rob a jeweller's shop in the very heart of the town of Bathurst. The same band of ruffians, a few days afterwards hold the town of Canowindra for three days, robbing and detaining everybody that passed through the township during that period.

The cabinetmakers and other trades hold a public meeting for the purpose of memorialising the Legislature on matters regarding the interests of the trade.

Captain M'Lerie returns to Sydney from the Western District, in order to confer with the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Forster) on matters relative to the Police management.

The new Congregational church at St. Leonards opened for divine service

The blacks become very troublesome to the "free-selectors" on the Richmond River.

A fearful huricane takes place at Young, great damage done to property.

The Rev. F. Hibberd, Baptist minister, holds religious services in the Masonic Hall on Sabbath mornings and evenings.

A neat mural tablet to the memory of the Rev. Matthew Adam erected in the Presbyterian Church at Windsor.

The old Sydney Post-office closed, and business carried on in the wooden (temporary) structure in Wynyard-square.

The foundation stone of a new parsonage-house, at Balmain, laid by Mr. B. W. Cameron.

The foundation stones of two new churches laid, one at Bolong, and the other at Binda.

The wrecks during the month were the schooner Herculean, struck on a reef near Nobby's, Newcastle; the whalers Hope and Sporting Lass, on Bampton shoal; the Emma Colvin, off the coast of New Caledonia.

NOVEMBER.

Archbishop Polding returns from a visitation tour, having travelled overland from Melbourne.

A new Wesleyan church at Newcastle opened for public worship.

The new steamer Susannah Cuthbert launched.

Meetings held in Sydney to advocate "Protection" principles.

Negotiations completed for the purpose of bringing about a substantial union between the different bodies of the Presbyterian Synods.

The Lucerne crops around Maitland materially injured by grub.

A silver mine discovered in the vicinity of Reedy Creek at the base of the Dromedary Mountain.

The desperado Morgan makes himself troublesome in the Wagga Wagga district.

A return pic-nic to the Mayor of Sydney takes place at Middle Harbour, and passes off with great *eclat*.

The Minister for Works (Mr. Holroyd) makes an official visit to Wollongong and Kiama.

The Riverine Separation question still being agitated. The council at Deniliquim withdraw their delegates from Sydney, and resolue to appeal to the Home Government.

The Botany Railway Company dissolved.

A serious disturbance among the Chinese diggers takes place at Nerrigundah respecting a water privilege. In an encounter several of the Celestials are wounded, one of them died from the effects of maltreatment.

Gold found at Antonio Creek.

Mr. William Reading, for many years resident in Sydney, died suddenly.

A bed of clay iron discovered in the Illawarra district between Bulli and Coal Cliff.

Sugar manufactured at Port Macquarie.

Vane the bushranger, surrenders himself to the authorities, and afterwards lodged in Bathurst gaol.

O'Meally, the bushranger, shot by Mr. D. Campbell, of the Goimbla station.

Mr. T. Callaghan, judge of the Southern District Court, dies of disease of the heart, at Braidwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean visited Sydney, and perform at the Prince of Wales Theatre.

The libel case "Scott v. Hanson and another," is tried at the Supreme Court and terminates in a verdict for the defendants.

Intelligence received in Sydney from the seat of war in New Zealand that a desperate battle had taken place at Rangariri, followed by the total dispersion of of the rebel Maories. On the British side, Captains Phelps and Mercer receive mortal wounds.

Great damage done to the crops in the Braidwood district by severe frosts.

A shocking murder takes place near Wagga Wagga. A man named Harris, stabbed another named Bonfield to the heart with a pair of shears.

The Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Eagar) makes his financial statement in the Assembly and introduces a new tariff scheme.

A quantity of bar-iron arrives from the Fitzroy Mines, at Mittagong, and exhibited in Sydney.

The return of Mr. Charles Fairfax to the colony, after a visit to Europe, commemorated by a dinner at Ginahgulla.

DECEMBER.

The foundation stone of the addition to St. Barnabas' Church, Parramatta-street, laid by the Hon. J. Campbell, M.L.C.

Mr. R. K. Silvester, for many years on the reporting staff of the *Herald*, died after a severe and lingering illness.

The new Congregational Church at Manly Beach opened for divine service.

A public meeting takes place at the Victoria Theatre for the purpose of protesting against the new tariff introduced by the Colonial Treasurer.

Gold in small quantities found in different parts of the Paterson River.

The All-England Cricketers arrive in Melbourne by the steamer Great Britain.

The rust in wheat prevalent in the Wellington and Tumut districts.

A general gathering and picnic of the children and teachers of the National schools in the city and suburbs takes place in Parramatta Park. The children, numbering 2500, conveyed to and from the park by railway.

Mr. Henry Usher, an old colonist, dies at his residence at Newcastle.

The launch of the schooner Sarah Pile takes place in Darling Harbour.

A highway robbery committed on the Parramatta Road by three armed men.

Archbishop Polding attends the annual examination at the Catholic College, Lyndhurst, and distributes prizes to the successful students.

A fatal boat accident takes in the harbour, whereby Messrs. Dawes and Oliver were drowned.

The teachers in the several Ragged Schools present addresses and testimonials of esteem and regard to Mr. and Mrs. Joy.

His Excellency the Governor receives a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle notifying that the Peruvian Government has consented to suppress the slave trade in Polynesia.

Mr. R. Green, the Australian champion sculler, returns to Sydney.

A cricket match takes place at Melbourne between eleven of the Albert Club of Sydney and eleven of the Melbourne Club. The Sydney team win in one innings, with four runs to spare. At the close the scores stand: Melbourne Club, 1st innings, 110; 2nd, 82; Albert Club, 196.

The new Baptist chapel, Castlereagh-street, opened for divine service.

The year closes in deep sorrow owing to the unexpected deaths of Mr. C. J. Fairfax, from effects of a fall from a horse; and the Rev. G. W. Richardson, by drowning.

About a twelvemonth since, when disaster everywhere overtook the Union arms in America, a young lady, scarce nineteen, just from an academy, conceived the idea that she was destined by Providence to lead the Federal armies to victory. It was at first thought by her parents—a highly respectable family in Willoughby-street, New York—that her mind was weakened simply by reading continual accounts of the rival wars, and they treated her as a sick child. This only had the effect of making her more demonstrative, and her enthusiastic declaration and apparent sincerity gave the family great anxiety. At length she succeeded in making her escape. This was last April. She was mourned as lost by her parents. But it was not so. The infatuated girl, finding no sympathy among her friends, resolved to enter the army, disguised as a drummer-boy, dreaming that her destiny would be worked out by such a mode. She joined the drum corps of a Michigan regiment at Detroit, her sex known only to herself, and succeeded in getting with her regiment to the army of the Cumberland. How the poor girl survived the hardships of the Kentucky campaign, where strong men fell in numbers, must for ever remain a mystery. The regiment to which she was attached had a place in the division of the gallant Van Cleve, and during the late bloody battle the fair girl fell, pierced in the left side with a minié ball, and when borne to the surgeon's tent her sex was discovered. She was told by the surgeon that her wound was mortal, and advised to give her name, that her family might be informed of her fate. This she finally, though reluctantly, consented to do, and the colonel of the regiment became interested in her behalf, and prevailed upon her to let him send a despatch to her father. Here, then, is a short incident of the war which might read like romance. But to the unhappy family who are now bowed down by grief romance loses its attraction, and the sad history will be a family record for generations to come.

It is related that during her last stay at Gotha, Queen Victoria, in conversing with the King of Prussia, who was paying her a visit, spoke to him, among others, of Professor Virchow, and of the great esteem in which his physiological works were held in England. A few days after the king met the professor in a promenade. Accosting him, he said to him, "The Queen of England has heard of you. I am proud of having at the University of Berlin professors so celebrated; only it is a pity that you concern yourself with politics, and that you vote with the Democrats." M. Virchow immediately replied, "Sire, what you tell me places me in a situation similar to that of the French artilleryman, in the French campaign of 1792. That artilleryman had been made prisoner, after defending himself heroically, and King Frederick William said to him, 'You are a brave soldier; only it is a pity that you are fighting for such a bad cause.' 'Citizen William,' replied the Republican volunteer, 'let us speak of something else; we shall never agree on that subject.'"

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Denis M'Keogh, an adjourned second meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned. The third meeting in this estate was postponed: the official assignee to file his report within a week.

In the estate of Charles Brown, a third meeting. Four debts were proved. The meeting agreed to accept a composition of 5s. in the £ cash, 2s. 6d. at three months, and another 2s. 6d. at six months, by endorsed bills.

In the estate of Meillon and Son, a third meeting. Twenty-five debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture, wearing apparel, and a policy of assurance referred to in the report—to realise the other assets—and to submit to counsel all questions involving investigation or inquiry, and to communicate his opinion to a meeting of creditors for the purpose.

In the estate of Ambrose Crashaw, a third meeting. Eight debts were proved. The assignees were directed to act upon the advice of counsel in reference to the plant, &c., mentioned in their report.

In the estate of William Randle, a third meeting. Six debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel, the confirmation of which direction his Honor reserved until the third meeting in Randle and Gibbons shall have been held.

In the estate of Randle and Gibbons, a second meeting. Fourteen debts were proved.

In the estate of Rhamin Cohen, a third meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was allowed his furniture and apparel.

In the estate of Vickers Moyse, a third meeting. Thirteen debts were proved. The creditors agreed to accept an offer made by insolvent for the purchase of his unsecured assets at a sum of £250, by endorsed bills at three and six months.

In the estate of John Jones, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Martin J. Butler, a second meeting. No debts were proved, and the meeting was adjourned, on insolvent's application, that he may have opportunity to amend his schedule, for which two days were allowed.

SURRENDER.

Charles Henry Powell, of Sydney, late of Forbes, storekeeper. Liabilities, £609 5s. 9d. Assets, £10. Deficit, £599 5s. 9d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, December 31.—William Creley, James H. Huntington, James L. Nicholls, single, and John A. Rambaugh, first, 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Armitage, M. M. Cohen, Cullen, and Peden.

Fifteen persons were brought before the Court. Eight were discharged, and one was remanded.

Robert Ball, described as a vagrant, was brought before the Court by detective Rolston charged with having stolen a furniture van, with horse and harness, valued at £40, the property of John Watts; prisoner said that he bought the turn-out at Cockburn's; that a man named Turber paid the money, and that the horse, cart, and harness were at Mr Goulden's, Brickfield-hill; witness found the property at Goulden's. John Watts deposed that between twelve and one o'clock on Monday he went with his van to Mr. Cockburn's Auction Mart in Pitt-street, and during the few minutes he was inside the van was taken away; was informed that a drunken man took it away, and gave his information to the police. Robert Goulden deposed that between twelve and one on Monday prisoner, who was very drunk, asked permission to leave a horse and cart for a short time in his yard, which was afterward taken away by the police. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Elizabeth Rowley, 20, was committed to take her trial for keeping a brothel in a lane off Sussex-street, and was admitted to bail for her appearance.

William Singleton, taken into custody for protection, was, on the evidence of Drs. Bell and Egan, pronounced to be a dangerous lunatic, and was committed to gaol until he shall be released according to law. A similar order was made respecting Thomas Lee, on the evidence of Drs. Foulis and Aaron.

William Rhodes and Thomas Newton, each charged by his wife with having threatened to take her life, were ordered to enter into recognizances with sureties to keep the peace, or, failing in this, to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Morris was fined 10s. for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were eleven cases. In Ann Chirade v. Emile Chirade, for maintenance, an order was made, by consent, for monthly payments at the rate of £40 per annum. John Smith was fined 20s. for keeping a ferocious dog; James Thompson, for using words of a nature calculated to excite a breach of the peace, was fined 10s.; and Mary Cavenagh was fined 5s. for having assaulted Ellen M'Grath. Of the rest, three were postponed by consent, three were struck out for want of prosecution, and one was dismissed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. B. Darley, Mr. G. Hill, and the Water Police Magistrate.

Francis Ennis, Joseph Keatings, and Antonio Ryde, seamen of the ship James Allen, were brought up for desertion. Keatings was discharged; Ennis and Ryan sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in gaol.

August Levling, charged with disorderly conduct at the Horse and Jockey Inn, O'Connell-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

George Ruben, shoemaker, charged with deserting from his indented apprenticeship to Thomas Barry, was sent back to his service.

In the summons case, John M'Quirk v. James Beattie, defendant, being charged as the keeper of a dog which attacked complainant and tore his coat, was fined 5s.

Three cases of perjury and one of maintenance were adjourned after the hearing of a considerable amount of evidence.

THE DUTY ON LEATHER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—When the present Ministry heard the "national cry" against Protection they dropped the ad valorem scheme like a hot potato; but upon examination the present proposed tariff will be found equally vexatious and infinitely more difficult of collection.

The last item, and from which a large revenue is anticipated, runs thus, "Leather and all manufactures thereof eight shillings per cubic foot outside measurement."

The ad valorem scheme failed because of the united opposition with which it was met; but dealers in leather being only a limited number, must, I suppose, submit to be sacrificed for the good of the general public. But if enquiry be made as to who are dealers in "leather and all manufactures thereof," it will be found that the list will include nearly every shopkeeper in Sydney, and therefore it will be the duty of all such to examine the matter carefully, in order to see how their interests are affected, and how far that trade upon which they depend for their living will be injured by the certain interruption and partial loss of all intercolonial trade in "leather and all manufactures thereof."

The draper will have to pay on numerous articles which are wholly or in part composed of leather; for example, gloves, ladies' belts, trimmings, and braces, with other goods that will at once suggest themselves to those intimately connected with that trade.

The hatter must pay for his leather hat linings and cap peaks, and so on throughout almost every branch of trade, as will be seen from a glance over the following list:

Books of account, portmanteaus, reticules, valises, carpet bags, portemonnaies, portrait albums, toys, pipe, cigar, and jewel cases; mathematical, surgical, and scientific instruments, and some musical instruments, such as concertinas and accordeons; sheepskin door mats, volunteer and military accoutrements, rifle belts and slings, ship chandlery. And then there are the heavier items of boots and shoes and saddlery, as to which discussion is useless, inasmuch as the trade in these articles will be reduced very speedily to half its present dimensions.

Furniture, however, demands a passing notice; for if the English reading of Customs duties is to be followed here any article which may be subject to two duties is charged with the highest of the two; thus a couch covered with leather will be assessed at 8s. per cubic foot. Will this duty be termed protective, or for purposes of revenue, or prohibitory? These points of detail have evidently not been considered.

I am not aware, Sir, whether it has been mentioned in the public papers, but it is currently reported that this duty on "leather and all manufactures thereof" has been conceded by the present Ministry to a large employer of labour, who, it is said, has spent much time in advising the honorable Treasurer as to the "national cry," and who has besides considerable influence over a large number of votes.

All praise is due to Mr. Alderson for the perseverance with which he has pressed before the public, and more particularly in the high places of the land, his peculiar views as to protection. Were the present combat confined to one branch of the leather trade he might unfortunately succeed for a time, but the tariff as now before the House arrays too many amongst its opponents.

In conclusion, I do trust that all interested will act promptly so as to prevent the passing of this most expensive and retrograde measure. One word as to its expense—the Customs' force must instantly be largely augmented, and suitable buildings be constructed for the examination of cases which may or may not contain leather or any manufactures thereof.

COMMON SENSE.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having a considerable portion of my time disengaged, I had very serious thoughts of contesting the next election at Mudgee with Mr. Terry, but after the pugnacious attitude lately assumed in the Assembly, which I gather from your report that one hon. member threatened to knock the head clean off another, I must confess that, with due regard to my own safety, it will be far more prudent to stay at home. It is quite true I could adopt the American fashion, and carry my revolver; but we have lately heard of so many shots being ineffectually fired with these modern instruments of warfare, that I have lost all confidence in them as a means of defence. It is just possible I may change my mind, for I hardly think it probable that the "*fistic art*" will form any test for a candidate's qualification at the next election. I have on several occasions, through your columns, had a little to say about Manhood Suffrage; we are now beginning to taste some of its fruits.

N. P. B.

Mudgee, December 26th.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Private Secretary was introduced and delivered messages.

The PRESIDENT communicated to the House that the Governor had assented, on behalf of her Majesty, to the following Acts:—1. The Appropriation Act. 2. The Cardiff Coal Company's Bill. 3. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Bill.

CITY BANK BILL.

The order of the day having been called,

Mr. PLUNKETT moved the House into committee of the whole for the consideration of the City Bank Bill.

The bill was gone through and reported without amendments.

The report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for to-morrow (this day).

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the third reading of the Destitute Children Society's Incorporation Act Amendment Bill.

Bill read a third time and passed, and sent to the Assembly with a message wishing its concurrence.

SEAMEN'S LAWS.

Mr. JOHNSON postponed the motion for the consideration in committee of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Merchant Seamen until Wednesday next.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Mr. OGILVIE, without notice, moved that so much of the standing orders be suspended as would admit of amendments being made in the Act for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep, and passing it through its remaining stages this evening.

Mr. KEMP seconded.

Agreed to.

Mr. OGILVIE moved "That the proviso added to the 13th clause on the motion of Sir W. Manning be expunged," and in doing so read a communication he had received from Sir W. Manning, assenting to the expunging of the proviso, which provided a compensation of 6s. per head for infected sheep voluntarily destroyed.

Mr. DOCKER opposed striking out the 6s., the proviso which had been adopted by the House after two distinct discussions.

Mr. KEMP supported the motion for expunging the proviso.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the motion for expunging the proviso, having voted against it when it was first proposed as inconsistent with the general scope of the bill.

Mr. COX opposed the expunging of the proviso, hoping that the committee would not undo that which it had done after due deliberation, and after having had four days to consider the proviso. He thought without this proviso the bill had better be thrown out altogether.

Mr. JOHNSON supported the motion for the expunging of the proviso as not desirable to the perfection of the measure, and at the same time open to great abuse.

Mr. WALKER thought the House would not be doing its duty if it passed the bill at all in its present imperfect state.

The question having been put a division was called, and there were—

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Plunkett	Mr. Ogilvie
Dean Thomson	Keep
Hargrave	Johnson
Byrnes	Allen
Towle	Mitchell } Tellers.
Scott	Blaxland }
Campbell	

Noes, 4.

Mr. Docker	Mr. Cox
Walker	Gordon } Tellers.

Mr. OGILVIE then moved that the clause providing that the Act shall be in force until the 31st day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, be struck out. The clause he considered altogether unnecessary, as the Act might at any time be altered, amended, or repealed; and it was not worth while to tie up the hands of the Legislature to any particular date.

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. OGILVIE, finding the sense of the House was against him, withdrew the motion.

Mr. OGILVIE moved that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. COX called for a division, and there were for the third reading twelve, against it five—the dissentients being Mr. Docker, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Cox, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Gordon.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and sent down to the Assembly with a schedule of amendments, inviting concurrence.

The Council adjourned at a quarter-past six p.m. until four p.m. to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

REMOVAL OF MR. CHATFIELD.

Mr COWPER asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether there will be any objection to lay upon the table of this House a copy of the correspondence or reports from Mr. Chatfield, or minutes respecting the conduct of that gentleman as Superintendent of Police, while on especial duty in the Southern and Western districts, having reference to his removal from the public service?"

Mr. W. FORSTER said, in answer to the hon. member's question, he begged to say that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to the production of these papers if a formal motion relative thereto were made; but at present the papers were not completed. There were in fact no minutes of the Executive Council in relation to this matter, but there would be shortly. He did not, however, wish to leave an impression that the Government were likely to alter any decision at which they had arrived, although nothing of a formal character had been done.

SOUTH CREEK.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Public Works, "1. Whether it is the intention of the Government to repair the piece of road, extending about half-a-mile from the Great Western Road to the South Creek Railway Station, so as to enable loaded teams to traverse it with safety; and if so, when will this necessary improvement for the neighbourhood be effected? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to erect a rough goods shed at the South Creek Station, to prevent goods passing to and fro by the railway from being damaged, from exposure to the elements, as they are liable to be at present, from their being merely laid upon the ground and not under cover of any kind?"

Mr. HOLROYD said in answer to the first question, it was not in his power to repair the piece of road in question, as it was not in his department, but he had procured the information that the road was now being repaired by the Department of Lands. In answer to question No. 2, he begged to say that no complaints had been received of goods being damaged from exposure to the elements at the South Creek Station, but a rough goods shed would be erected if it was found necessary.

RETURNS.

Mr. W. FORSTER laid upon the table some returns relative to the number and classification of prisoners in the Government lunatic asylums.

PETITIONS.

The undermentioned petitions were presented and received:—By Mr. PIDDINGTON, from magistrates and others resident at Wingham, Manning River, praying the Government to provide a punt for the convenience of those who resided upon that part of the river; by Mr. LEARY, from a large number of tradesmen, shopkeepers, bakers, storekeepers, carriers, and others, setting forth the grievances under which they had suffered in consequence of the irregular payment of wages of the contractor, who was forming a portion of the Great Southern Railway, and praying relief.

REMOVAL OF MR. CHATFIELD.

Mr. COWPER rose to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the House the removal of Mr. Chatfield from the position of superintendent of police. He did not clearly understand the hon. member's answer to his question on the subject. He said there would be no objection to the production of the papers if a motion to that effect were made, but that he would not produce them except by order of the House, and the hon. gentleman led him to believe that a formal course had not been decided upon, although the case had been determined upon. This was the first time that an officer had been dismissed from the Government service without some charge being made against him. He was given the opportunity to resign, but he was informed that if he did not resign he would be dismissed. It was not according to the principles of British justice to dismiss any man without first telling him the charge against him, and allowing him the opportunity to answer it. (Hear, hear.) He had known Mr. Chatfield a considerable time, and he thought a more honourable, zealous, and he thought he might say a more efficient officer was not in the public service. (Hear, hear, and oh, oh.) He thought he was at least such a public officer, that some consideration should have been shown to him. He understood that the reason of this gentleman's dismissal was, that he had caught sight of some bushrangers and had failed to capture them. But on that ground several other officers should have been dismissed. Whether he when Colonial Secretary was sufficiently severe, was now a question for the House and the country, but during that time, Mr. Morisset, Mr. Orridge, and Sir Frederick Pottinger, also sighted the bushrangers, and failed to catch them, and they were not dismissed. If the public service was to be a service to which any gentleman could aspire to he could not understand anything more damaging to it than for the Government to say to one of their officers, "There is no charge against you, but you must be dismissed." He should not have made those remarks but for his inability to understand the remarks of the hon. gentleman in reply to his question.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he looked upon the remarks of the hon. member as wholly irregular and entirely unjustified. He had made them at an inconvenient time and in an inconvenient method. He had brought charges against the Government which, if well founded, he could not have proved, inasmuch as the papers were not before the House, and therefore he (Mr. Forster) declined to go into the merits of the case. In reference to the papers, however, he might say that it was not desirable to produce papers in answer to questions. He thought in many cases it was desirable that a discussion should take place in reference to papers, and the opportunity was not afforded if the papers were produced in answer to questions. What he desired to say in answer to the question was, that the Government had no objection to the production of the papers, nor any desire to produce them, but if the hon. member put a motion for their production on the paper he would not wait for a formal order of the House but produce them at once.

Mr. COWPER, jun., said it appeared to him that the hon. member did not wish to produce the papers, and thought by waiting for an order of the House he should escape the necessity, as the session would be a short one, and the discussion on the motion would probably not come on. He did not see what right the Government had to keep a public officer in suspense month after month after they had arrived at a decision in reference to him. Mr. Chatfield was formerly a Clerk of Petty Sessions, but was appointed to an office in the old police force. When the new Police Act came into operation he, as one of the officers, was transferred into it. If therefore he had been removed for incompetency, that reason would be far stronger as against those who were not in the old force but appointed in the new force. There were several superintendents who had followed bushrangers but who had not overtaken them. If there was any great reason for his dismissal why should not the Government tell him and let him have an opportunity to answer it? Since the introduction of responsible government we had never had a case like this to deal with—an officer being told that, because he was considered inefficient, he must either resign or be dismissed. He did not think the House would allow the Government to act in this manner with any individual, whether he be an inspector or a common constable. The Colonial Secretary, it had been stated, told Mr. Chatfield that the Inspector-General was of opinion that he was inefficient; but the Inspector-General told him (Mr. Cowper) that Mr. Chatfield was one of the best superintendents he had in the police force. Was it the fact, it might be asked, that the Inspector-General wanted to get rid of Mr. Chatfield and another officer in order to make way for the promotion of his own son? It was scarcely to be understood how the Colonial Secretary should have told Mr. Chatfield that he was entitled to inquiry, and afterwards have told him that inquiry would do him no good. A gentleman who had been seven years in the public service, without any fault being found with him, had a right to inquiry when dismissed in this peremptory manner. If no other charge was brought against him than that of failing to capture bushrangers, he had a right to inquiry for the sake of the public service, and that inquiry should be heard as soon as possible. Mr. Chatfield had asked whether he was accused of being absent from Canowindra when the bushrangers were there, and stated that he was at Cowra at that time by order of the Inspector-General. The Colonial Secretary blamed him for this, and the House had therefore a right to stand between Mr. Chatfield and his superior officer in this respect. It was also reported that Mr. Chatfield had been blamed for remissness in having, whilst searching a hut for bushrangers, allowed the escape of a man who had hidden in a cask. He (Mr. Cowper) did not think any reason could be brought forward why an officer like Mr. Chatfield should be kept two or three months without his pay by the Government. If the case was so clear against him that the man was so palpably inefficient and incapable, there could be no difficulty on the part of the Government in coming to a decision at once. He heard of another gentleman at Fort Bourke being given notice that his services were no longer required, and there was another gentleman stationed somewhere at Illawarra, a Mr. White, whose services were to be dispensed with. A board of inquiry had ascertained the state of this gentleman's health, and reported favourably. This officer had conducted his duties to the satisfaction of every body. There was a report that the Government finding that they were unable to dismiss more than one or two officers to the satisfaction of their supporters, had written to the Benches of Magistrates throughout the colony for opinions in reference to the police force and the working of the new Act. Now, a Minister might go to the Auditor-General or to the Collector of Customs for advice upon certain matters coming within the scope of their departments, but it could scarcely have been anticipated that a Minister would descend to seek advice from benches of magistrates as to the working of an Act or the efficiency of the police. The questions submitted to them were perfectly absurd. It was the more extraordinary that such a course should have been pursued when we knew that the officers of police had made serious accusations against these gentlemen. It appeared to him that in dealing with an officer of this kind specific charges should be made, and that he should be placed upon his defence. If the officer could not then satisfy the Government by justifying the course he had pursued, no doubt they had a right to dismiss him from the public service; but they had no right to dismiss him in this peremptory manner without allowing him an opportunity of justifying himself. The superintendents of police had had great difficulties to contend with in every district, and especially had this been the case with regard to Mr. Chatfield. The charge of inefficiency had, he (Mr. Cowper) believed, been brought against this gentleman solely on the *ipse dixit* of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the hon. member had shown good reason why inquiry should be made into the conduct of several other officers other than Mr. Chatfield. Nothing could come of the present motion but waste of time. The proper mode of procedure would be to obtain the papers and lay them before the House, so that other hon. members could come to a conclusion upon the merits of the case.

Mr. GARRETT thought the usual course pursued by Government in dismissing public officers had been unwarrantably departed from in the case of Mr. Chatfield, and this was what the hon. member for Orange complained of. Mr. Chatfield having been dismissed without inquiry. This was a most dangerous course for a Ministry to adopt. If the whole public service was to be thrown under the control of Ministers so that they could dismiss or retain public servants as they chose, whatever the grounds, the sooner the American system of changing the whole of the public servants on every change of Ministry was adopted the better. The course of conduct evinced towards Mr. Chatfield was only equalled in unfairness by that exercised towards Mr. White. This gentleman had as a friend a person who strongly opposed one of the present Ministers, and therefore the case looked extremely suspicious. Not a single complaint had been made against Mr. White's conduct in the discharge of his duties. His dismissal was notified to him not because he was one of the last appointed officers of police, or because of reductions having to be made in the service; but he was sent about his business because he was appointed by the previous Government.

Mr. MARTIN called attention to the fact that there was a distinction between police and other public officers, and that it must be shown where grounds for removal existed, and when the force were in active service it would be highly inexpedient to waste time by calling upon the officer to show cause why he should not be dismissed. The police, when in active service, must be treated much the same as a military officer when the army was in the field. At such times prompt action was required, and the ordinary course could not be pursued. All the hon. gentlemen who had spoken were entirely wrong in their remarks as to why this gentleman had been removed, but when the papers were laid on the table it would perhaps turn out that a single letter, written by Mr. Chatfield, was sufficient to justify his removal.

Mr. DARVALL thought it important that the police should be dealt with as fairly and equitably as possible, and though there might be cases in which it would be necessary to supersede or suspend an officer, yet, after this was done, the Government would have plenty of time to inquire into the matter at their leisure. He hoped it would not be allowed to go abroad that an old public servant should be dismissed merely because his superior officer had been mistaken in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. MARTIN pointed out that nothing had been said by any member of the Government about Mr. Chatfield having been dismissed without enquiry, all that was said was that he had not been called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed. A full enquiry into the case was quite consistent with Mr. Chatfield not being called upon.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought it inconsistent and unfair to condemn a man without calling upon him for his defence. He ought to have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. SADLEIR denied that officers in the field were dismissed without enquiry. They were put under arrest, and subsequently tried by Court Martial.

Dr. LANG admitted that many inefficient officers had been appointed by the late Government, but the same thing might be said of every Government that had preceded it. In the case now under consideration he could see no reason arising out of the circumstances of the case why Mr. Chatfield should be debarred from the rules of common justice.

Mr LEARY said that as it had been insinuated that he had had something to do with the removal of Mr. Chatfield, he took that opportunity of denying it. And with regard to the report that a bushranger had escaped from this officer by concealing himself in a cask, he had never taken any part whatever in publishing that report. He had, however, heard it, and from very many persons, some of them being of sufficiently reliable authority to cause him to believe it. As to Mr. Chatfield's removal, if it had been for misconduct, then it would be only fair that that officer should be called upon to show cause; but if the Government considered that this branch of the service required to be retrenched, and that in consequence this officer was dismissed, it would be absurd to say that he should be called upon to shew cause. Besides this, such a charge as this came with a bad grace from members of the late Government, because desiring to reduce the department, they removed Mr. Gordon, Mr. Zouch, jun., and Mr. Tipping, without sending them any letter calling on them to show cause why they should not be removed. He could see no reason, if Mr. Chatfield was to be removed because his services were not required why it was necessary to send for that gentleman and call upon him to show cause why he should not be so removed. He knew nothing against Mr. Chatfield personally, and believed him to be a most gentlemanlike man. He had no personal feeling whatever against him, and had only mentioned him incidentally as one of those who were physically unfit for the duties with which they had been entrusted. He had said this on account of the sight of that gentleman having been generally reported to be defective. He regretted that he had mentioned Mr. Chatfield's name at all.

Mr. COWPER, jun., said that he had mentioned the honorable member for Narellan because he had heard that that honorable member had been whispering away Mr. Chatfield's character in a conversation with the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Forster) within the walls of that chamber.

Mr. LEARY was not aware that he had said anything to the prejudice of Mr. Chatfield as an officer in the police beyond what he had stated in his place. He did not know that he had had any such a conversation with Mr. Forster, as appeared to be supposed; but he must deny that the honorable member had a right to call him to account for a private conversation. Whatever he might have said, it was scarcely necessary for him to affirm that he had not mentioned Mr. Chatfield with a view to "whispering away" that gentleman's character. Those who knew him would know that he was incapable of anything of the sort.

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said, that he was willing to withdraw the motion. Still, he did think it was a very hard case that Mr. Chatfield should be removed or called upon to resign without any tangible reason being assigned for the course which had been taken, or an opportunity of defence offered, supposing his removal was based upon some implied fault. It appeared to him that an officer should not be called upon to resign without special reasons for the adoption of such course by the Government. It was not desirable that any Government should act unadvisedly upon the expression of any general prejudice. If he had done so when in office he should have dismissed Mr. Morisset, Mr. Zouch, Mr. Orridge, and the Inspector-General, and, in so doing, he would have dismissed four of the best officers in the service; for it would be remembered there had been a very strong opinion against them at one time. He hoped the time would never come when any officer would be dismissed without an opportunity of defending himself.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

Messages were received from the Governor notifying his Excellency's consent to the Appropriation Bill for the first quarter of 1864; to the Cardiff Coal Company's Bill, and to the Colonial Sugar Company's Bill.

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he observed that in the Record of the Proceedings of the House, which he held in his hand, there was an incorrect report as to the part which he had taken in the proceedings of the previous day. As a matter of privilege, he objected to any account being so printed, respecting him, if it was not true. He was indifferent to what was so printed, but if it was desirable that any such account should be printed at all it ought, at least, to be correct—it ought not to be untruthful, as it was. He was in a position to prove that the account in the business-paper was, in two respects, untrue. The account was as follows:—"Question of order.—The Speaker having given his decision upon a point of order referred to him by the honorable member for Shoalhaven (Mr. Robertson); and Mr. Robertson disputing that decision, and continuing to speak to the point of order;—the Speaker rose and addressed the honorable member on the subject. But the honorable member continuing to stand, he was ruled out of order, and several times directed by the Speaker to sit down." (Hear, hear.) He denied that he had ever been directed to sit down by the Speaker, as stated in that paper. (Oh, oh.) He repeated his denial of the statement. (Ironical cheers.) The hon. the Speaker said, "The hon. member will sit down;" that was what the Speaker had said. (Interruption from an hon. member on the Ministerial benches.) He should not condescend to reply to any interjectional remarks. He repeated it—the statement that the Speaker had directed him to sit down was utterly untrue. (Oh! oh! oh!) Both sides of the Press bore him out in what he now stated—both newspapers stated that what the Speaker said was an assertion that he would sit down, and not that he gave him direction to do so. (Derisive cheering.) If hon. members did not understand the English language he (Mr. Robertson) could not help it; they ought to go to school again. To assert that a man will do a thing is not a direction to him to do that thing. The Speaker did not ask him to take his seat as he should have done. In the record of the proceedings of the House, the words used ought to have been truthfully reported. It should have been the Speaker said the hon. member would sit down. (Laughter.) The account was, he believed, otherwise incorrect. It stated that the Speaker "several times" directed him to sit down, but the Speaker had not spoken to him more than once, according to his recollection, in which he was borne out by the recollection of others. He therefore moved that the entry on the votes and proceedings on the debate on the point of order of the previous day, being incorrect, ought to be expunged.

Mr SPEAKER suggested that the motion of the hon. member should be made to refer to the revised paper.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he referred to the printed paper which had been put upon the table, and was indifferent as to whether it had been revised or not. He wanted the matter to be tested. If that was a final document he took exception to its statement as being incorrect.

Mr. GARRETT seconded the motion, but was interrupted with loud cries of question. He maintained that having seconded the motion, he was entitled to speak notwithstanding the interruptions of hon. members. He (Mr. Garrett) thought this was an incorrect record of an incorrect procedure, and on that ground he felt inclined to vote for its being expunged. In his opinion it was dangerous and irregular to allow the use of such doubtful terms in the Votes and Proceedings as the word "several." If the hon. member was requested to sit down twice or thrice it should have been so stated, and not that he had been "several times" requested to sit down.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the hon. member for Shoalhaven was wrong in stating that this order was only given once.

Mr ROBERTSON. There was no order.

Mr. DALGLEISH said that the Speaker was in a position to order any hon. member to comply with the regulations of Parliament, and that if he did order the hon. member to sit down in the most peremptory manner he only did his duty. As to the hon. member's invitation to eat dirt, all he could say was that the hon. member had eaten more dirt in the last twenty-four hours than he (Mr. Dalgleish) hoped to be called upon to eat during his lifetime.

Dr. LANG said the hon. member for Shoalhaven seemed to be under a mistake in endeavouring to establish a difference between the mode in which the Speaker's injunction to him was conveyed and an express command. In the situation of authority the Speaker occupied in the House, he conceived that his injunction was equivalent to a command. (Hear, hear.) It was the polite manner of expressing a command. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, said: Hon. members have given their version of this matter; but, Sir, I apprehend it will not be imagined that the *Sydney Morning Herald*, or the *Empire*, would very much go out of their way to make a misrepresentation favourable to myself, and I find that these papers, representing as they do, I presume, the statements taken down by shorthand writers as to what transpired, are more correct than the hon. member for West Sydney.

Mr. PIDDINGTON. I rise to order. The hon. gentleman, I think, is not in order in quoting from a newspaper report of what took place.

Mr. Robertson not having resumed his seat,

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. member will sit down while the point of order is being discussed.

Mr. Robertson sat down.

Mr SPEAKER. The hon. member cannot, except with the consent of the House, quote from any newspaper report of the proceedings of this House.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Nor do I, Sir. The objection of the hon. member was premature, and your decision is equally premature, as I had not done so.

Mr. SPEAKER. I was called upon to decide a point of order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON. The usual course for the Speaker to have taken would have been, to have said, "The hon. member for Shoalhaven has not quoted from any newspaper," and not to have given a decision against me upon a suppositious case. I presume I may mention the fact that the two newspapers—and I hold them in my hand—and that I may do without breaking the law—I hold them in my hand. Sir, and here they are, Sir—(holding up the papers)—if any hon. members object to what I say. These two newspapers make a statement of what transpired;—a statement taken down at the moment by gentlemen of ability, and not in any way working together—working on opposition journals—and this statement entirely bears out my statement of this matter that the hon. the Speaker did not desire me to sit down, but that the Speaker said, I "would" sit down; and that my answer was, as stated by the hon. member—"I do not know whether I will." That was quite a proper answer to a statement—to an assertion of the Speaker that I would sit down. It was quite a proper answer to an assertion that I would, because, Sir, how did you know that I would? How did you know that I would not walk out of the Chamber when I was insulted, as I conceived myself to be by yourself—

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to order. One hon. member is not entitled to address offensive expressions to another in this Chamber, and it is not in order for any hon. member to say that he was insulted by the Speaker.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I did not say so. (Oh, oh.) I said "As it seemed to me."

Mr. PIDDINGTON. I object to any such expressions being used in reference to Mr. Speaker in the chair, where he is not in a position to defend himself, when they would not be tolerated if applied by one hon. member to another.

Mr. SPEAKER, who was nearly inaudible in the gallery, was understood to say that the hon. member qualified his expression.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have said that both sides of the Press have reported the proceedings of yesterday, and they have neither of them stated that you desired me to sit down, and I deny that you ever did. You asserted, Sir, that I would, but that was a mere assumption of yours, as it seems to me, because I might have walked out of the Chamber. I might have preferred resigning my seat to being told what I would do. If the Speaker is entitled to request any hon. member, or to command any hon. member to sit down, by all means let him do so; but I submit that he can make no such demand or such request. No such demand or request was, however, made. Both of the newspapers—reporting, as they do, what transpired, and looking at the matter from different points of view—agree in their reports of what took place. They do not say that the occurrence happened more than once, as this document, which I take exception to, does; and they both say that the Speaker said, "The honorable member will sit down." In spite of all hon. members may say, there is a great difference between the Speaker's making a request and his making an assertion. It is a matter of so consequence to me; it is not of the value of a brass farthing what the House may do with regard to this motion; but I will call for a division upon it, because I believe—and I care not how many hon. members may vote antagonistic to that belief—I believe that the statement there is utterly false.

The question was then put, and negatived on the following division:

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Garrett } Tellers.

Noes, 30.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Shepherd	Mr. Samuel
Wilson	Walker	Cunneen
W. Forster	Lackey	Tighe
Fawcett	Bell	Arnold
Holroyd	Leary	Raiden
Eagar	Raper	Buchanan
Morris	Dangar	Gordon
Allen	Haworth	Macleay
Dalgleish	Alexander	Wisdom
Piddington	Lord	Driver } Tellers.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM BILL.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council transmitting the Destitute Children's Asylum Act Amendment Bill.

On the motion of Mr. MACLEAY, the bill was read a first time, and its second reading fixed for Friday week next.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. EAGAR moved the following resolutions, "1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted, or to be granted, to her Majesty for services to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony, it is expedient to authorize any number of Treasury bills to be made out at the Colonial Treasury for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £400,000. 2. Resolved, That the principal sum or sums of money to be contained in such Treasury Bills shall be chargeable upon, and paid out of, the Consolidated Revenue of the colony; and that the interest on such principal sum or sums of money, which shall not exceed the rate of fourpence per centum per diem, shall be chargeable upon, and paid half-yearly out of, the Consolidated Revenues of the colony and the growing produce thereof. 3. Resolved, That all sums of money raised by such Treasury bills shall be paid to the credit, and form part of, the Consolidated Revenues of the colony. 4. Resolved, That after twenty-four calendar months from their respective dates, such Treasury bills, or so many of them as may from time to time remain undischarged and uncancelled, shall be taken and pass and be current, for the principal sum and interest they respectively contain and represent, in all payments whatsoever required to be made to the credit of the Consolidated Revenues of the colony." It was not necessary in proposing these resolutions that he should address the committee at any great length. Their object was the providing for the financial deficit by what were termed Treasury bills. He might state that the consolidated revenue of the colony had been considerably overdrawn; the revenue did not come in in sufficient quantity to meet the current expenditure. On Tuesday week last the consolidated revenue account at the Bank of New South Wales was overdrawn to the amount of £40,000; on Tuesday last the overdraft at that bank was £50,000. The reduction in the amount had arisen from the payments of the rents for 1864; and he expected that on the 31st of December the accounts would be about square. But on the 1st of January the whole of the salaries of the public officers for December would have to be paid, and there would also then have to be paid the half-year's interest on the public debt. Part of this was payable in the colony, but the bulk of it was payable in London, and it would not be debited to the revenue until March next. The resolutions he now moved embodied the principle of supplying the present deficit in the revenue by the issue of Treasury bills, to anticipate as far as need might arise, the insufficiency in the revenue of 1864. He might mention that in 1857, Mr. Jones, the then Treasurer, passed through committee of Ways and Means, and caused to be enacted into law, a Treasury Bills Act. It was now proposed to pass a measure of the same kind, with this difference—that the Treasury Bills Act of Mr. Jones was intended to anticipate the proceeds of the sales of debentures authorised to be raised under existing Acts, whereas the present proposition was to anticipate the revenue of the next year—which he hoped would be largely increased by the projected scheme of taxation. He might state—what was not contained in the resolutions—that the project of issuing these Treasury bills was confined to the term of four years from the 1st of January, 1864—the bills to be paid off at the end of that term.

Mr. COWPER inquired whether the object of the hon. member's proposal was not to meet the votes of Parliament of the present and previous years, rather than to apply the money to the requirements of 1864, or of any subsequent year.

Mr. EAGAR replied that the words "granted or to be granted" applied both to the past and to future years.

Mr. COWPER thought the Treasurer's proposal would be likely to lead to some confusion. He understood that this £470,000 was to meet the alleged deficit.

Mr. EAGAR said he had not said a word about the deficiency. This sum was to be applied to make good the supply granted or to be granted for services.

Mr. COWPER contended that this proposal would lead to confusion, if next year's expenditure was to be met by these bills. He hardly thought Parliament would give the Government power to raise £400,000 to meet next year's expenditure. And he was led to believe that this amount they would require would be about £250,000. He thought the Government might ask for this sum to meet the sums voted for 1861, 1862, and 1863, or to be voted for the supplementary estimates of 1863; but he objected to the Government asking for a sum of £400,000 to enable them to deal with the money for the year 1864. If this sum were granted to them he believed it would be sufficient to meet the deficiency and any additional sum required, and he supposed they would then give the go-by to any additional taxation.

Mr. EAGAR thought the matter the committee were called upon to consider was very simple. The obligations of the Government were of two kinds. They arose first out of the services of the year 1863, and those commencing in 1864 have no relation to this double kind of engagements. The position of the Government was this: That they were largely overdrawn in the Consolidated Revenue account, and the current revenue was insufficient to meet the obligations of both accounts. Under these circumstances the Government asked to raise such a sum of money as would relieve the Treasury from the overdrawn account and the obligations of the Government whether they arose out of this year or out of the next.

Mr. STEWART would oppose anything that was asked to meet the expenses of the year 1864, but he would go to the extent of assisting the Government to meet the liabilities incurred up to the end of this year. But to issue Treasury bills for liabilities to be created in the year 1864 he would give it all the opposition he could. For the past year they had expended above their income. Now he said he would not give his support to any Government that would not have an income equal to their expenditure, because the country was quite equal to bear their expenditure.

Mr. EAGAR explained that these Treasury bills were to be paid out of the consolidated revenue, and were only intended to anticipate the consolidated revenue, he therefore trusted the committee would sanction this proposal.

Mr. SAMUEL thought it was immaterial whether the expenditure was for the year 1863 or 1864; but there was no doubt that they were dealing with the Ways and Means of the year 1864. When the hon. Treasurer brought down his financial statement, he brought down the deficit of 1863 as carried to the 1st of January 1864, therefore they were dealing with the Ways and Means of 1864, and the proposition was to provide Ways and Means to meet the expenditure of 1864. He had proposed to meet the expenditure partly by loan and partly by increased taxation. They had already dealt with the expenditure and Ways and Means for 1863. They dealt with this last year, and in bringing down his financial statement the Treasurer dealt entirely with the estimates of expenditure and Ways and Means of the year 1864. It appeared therefore that they were in this position, that they required money to meet existing engagements, partly appropriations for the year 1864, and partly to meet the balance brought down as the deficit of 1863. It appeared to him immaterial whether hon. members dealt with the deficit of 1863 on 1st January, 1864, or on the 31st December, 1864; but their policy was to see what was likely to be the deficit or surplus at the end of the year 1864, and deal with it accordingly. He should, however, have been glad to have heard from the Treasurer when he proposed to create this loan, whether he had ascertained what probability there was of his disposing of these Treasury bills. He thought he should have given them information of what probability there was of their being sold, and what he intended doing if he was unable to raise the money in this way.

Mr. EAGAR said he had had assurances from persons connected with the monetary institutions of this colony that they would take up these Treasury bills; and for this purpose hon. members were aware that on Monday night the banks paid the balances due by them in sovereigns, and they would avail themselves of these Treasury bills, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not think there was any doubt of the hon. member being able to sell these Treasury bills, and he was surprised that the hon. member for Wellington should take exception on that ground. (Mr. SAMUEL: "I take no exception.") A statement had fallen from the hon. member for Wellington which required to be considered by the Treasurer. The hon. member said it did not matter whether the money was wanted at the end of 1863 or 1864. This was of small consequence, but it was a matter of importance whether this was the right time to deal with the question. And he (Mr. Robertson) said it depended on what amount of taxation the House consented to what the balance could be. If the hon. member was willing to consent to all the taxes the hon. member asked the Assembly, he would not want the Treasury bills.

Mr. EAGAR said, suppose the committee granted the Government taxes to the amount of £250,000. This would not cover the amount required. [Mr. ROBERTSON: You ask for £450,000.] He said, suppose the committee granted £250,000, would it all be available at the commencement of 1864? It would not, but would come in in dribs and drabs, and be spread over the whole twelve months; it was therefore necessary that the Government should be put in a position to meet the liabilities that would be due at the beginning of 1864.

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that the Treasurer had not dealt fairly with the committee. The hon. member knew that there would not be any deficit at the end of three days, because the rent that would come in for pastoral lands, would make the consolidated revenue account square, if there was not a surplus, which he believed would be the case. The hon. member said the new taxes would amount to £250,000, but he had proposed £450,000. Did he abandon half his taxes, and how did the hon. member know the House would allow him to pitch his proposals overboard. The hon. member said the Government only asked for £250,000 taxes, and this sum would come in in dribs and drabs, and he said so would the expenditure. The money was not therefore wanted on the 1st January, 1864, but was only required from month to month. He did not think they should cry stinking fish, and make their affairs out worse than they really were. He believed that the Treasurer would find the consolidated revenue account nearly square at the end of the year.

Mr. EAGAR admitted that the hon. member was correct in saying that on the 31st of the present month, the consolidated revenue account would be nearly square, and he had stated this when he first addressed the Committee. But it was his duty as Treasurer to look beyond the last day of the month, and if the hon. member had the power of recollection he would remember that he stated although at the end of the year the account would be square it would be brought in debt again at the commencement of 1864 by the amount required for salaries for the month of December, and also by the payment of half year's interest on the national debt, and which amounted to £129,000. So that hon. members must see that although the account would be square they would be brought largely in debt after the 31st of December.

Mr. ARNOLD said it seemed to him that the hon. gentleman opposite had not answered the argument of his hon. friend. The hon. member stated that, although at the end of this year the consolidated revenue would be brought square, a demand would arise for £80,000. (Hear, hear.) Even then, supposing the suggestion of his hon. friend were adopted, the argument of the hon. gentleman opposite was answered. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was a most monstrous proposition to ask at the beginning of the year to borrow to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Government. Such an authority had not been given to any previous Government. It was true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England had some such authority, but the circumstances were entirely different. Until he heard the argument of his honorable friend the member for East Sydney, he scarcely understood the intention of the Colonial Treasurer in asking for the power to issue Treasury bills. The system of commencing the year by the contraction of a loan to meet the current expenditure of the Government was altogether new, and a system which he felt sure the House would be very unwilling to adopt without more mature consideration and more convincing argument. The ordinary revenue would be sufficient for the ordinary expenditure, and he thought the House ought to insist upon it that the constitutional course should be observed—that the House should be made acquainted with the expenditure and the scheme by which it was proposed to meet it. In doing this they should require no more than had been required of previous Governments. He should feel it to be his duty to vote against that part of the proposition which proposed to raise a loan to meet anticipated expenditure.

Mr. EAGAR said the only remark of the hon. member to which he would reply was that in reference to precedent. When the hon. member said the present proposition was unprecedented he would refer him to the Loan bill of Mr. Donaldson, which proposed the same thing substantially, although in a different form. In 1857 this power was granted to raise the sum of £150,000 without in any way limiting the power of the then Government.

Mr. COWPER said the hon. gentleman had proved the truth of the statement of his hon. friend. He (Mr. Cowper) was in the House at the time, and was conversant with the circumstances. When Mr. Donaldson took office it was found that there was a deficit of £150,000, and to meet this, if it should be required, power was given to him to raise this amount, but not one shilling of this was ever raised, and the bill by which the power was granted, was still upon the statute book. It appeared to him that this was the first time that the Government had asked for a loan to meet the current expenditure of the day. The Loan Bill of Mr. Donaldson was to meet past expenditure, and this bill was still available for the present Government. The House, therefore, ought to have some assurance that if it gave the Government power to raise £400,000, they would not avail themselves of the bill alluded to to raise £150,000 more. It had been alleged against the late Government that they got the public accounts into a state of confusion, but if the present proposition was agreed to they would be thrown into a state of confusion greater than ever. It appeared to him that the very worst men to manage public accounts were commercial men. (Laughter.) If the House gave the Government this power, besides giving them the taxation they asked for, it would be putting into their hands a greater power than was possessed by any previous Government.

Mr. EAGAR, in answer to the hon. member's argument, quoted from the loan bill of Mr. Jones to show that it was prospective as well as retrospective, the words being "granted or to be granted."

Mr. COWPER. It was quite possible that the wording of the two bills was the same, but he was quite sure if the question had been put to Mr. Jones at the time his answer would have been quite different to that given by the hon. gentlemen opposite. The authority given to Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Jones was to raise money to cover past expenditure, and not to meet anticipated expenditure.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he did not think there was any great comparison between the Treasury bills of 1857 and the Loan Act of that year. It must be recollected that the Donaldson Loan Act was to cover an actual deficit, but he thought that that of Mr. Jones was of a different description, and warranted the explanation of the hon. Colonial Treasurer. He would read the ninth clause of that Act to show its import. This bill, in nature, was similar to the bill before the House; it was an Act to authorise the raising of money by loan to defray existing contracts for the pur

meeting the general necessities of the Government and the country, without any reference whatever to the subject of appropriation. It might be said they had no right to assume this function, and it was only in the precedents quoted that the power sought by the committee stood. Whatever irregularities were in the wording of the resolutions, he said, the course the Government had adopted was not only consistent with the precedents quoted, but was also consistent with the constitutional views laid down by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WISDOM said: If the resolutions were altered as laid down by Mr. Speaker, this £400,000 would be voted for 1864, and would only cover the expenditure of 1864. The Governor-General's message only alluded to the Estimates of 1864 and the Supplementary Estimates of 1863, therefore this resolution for £400,000 would not go to cover the deficit of 1863, but of 1864.

Mr. SPEAKER said the Committee of Ways and Means had various functions—the function of appropriation and taxation. They could appropriate money out of the consolidated revenue fund and authorise the raising of money for the service of the year, and could authorise the imposing of taxes with a view to meet the requirements of the year. It was not necessary in the two latter cases that a sum should be voted in Committee of Supply; but before money could be appropriated out of the consolidated revenue it was necessary that it should be voted by a resolution of the Committee of Supply. If the House agreed with his ruling it would be necessary to amend the resolutions by omitting the words "or to be granted to," and the words "for services to be defrayed out of the consolidated revenue of the colony," and by adding at the end of the first resolution the words "for the service of the years 1863 and 1864."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it was not necessary for this loan to be preceded by a resolution of the Committee of Supply, and that was the object of the hon. member (Mr. Arnold), who confounded the twofold character which every Committee of Ways and Means possessed.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had given his ruling.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he only wished to know whether the resolutions could be submitted in Ways and Means with the verbal alterations suggested by Mr. Speaker without any previous resolution in committee of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

MESSAGE.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, returning the Scab Act, with amendments.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the consideration of the amendments was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. EAGAR, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHAIRMAN informed the committee that the Speaker had ruled that the resolution should be verbally amended, and it would then read as follows:—"Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty it is expedient to authorize any number of Treasury bills to be made out at the Colonial Treasury for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £400,000, for the service of the years 1863 and 1864."

Mr. ALLEN moved that the resolution be amended by inserting after the word "expedient" the words "To issue any number of debentures for five years, bearing five per cent interest, and." He was induced to make this amendment through the speech of the hon. member (Mr. Darvall) because he had shown that it would be very inconvenient to the trading community to have so much of their money absorbed by these securities. This amendment would give the Government the option of taking either of these plans, so that neither the Government nor the trading community would be inconvenienced. For his part, he preferred the resolution as it stood, because the whole of the interest would be received in the colony.

Mr. ARNOLD said he understood that, during his absence from the House, a great many extraordinary things had occurred therein. The Colonial Treasurer had introduced a number of new propositions, and the House appeared to have been continually waiting for the blunders of the Ministry to be remedied and the mistakes corrected. When was this youthful Gladstone going to come down with a scheme to which he intended to stick? (Laughter.) Who was the Colonial Treasurer? Was it the hon. member for West Sydney, or the hon. member for the Williams? (Laughter.) For he had seen them consulting together. He understood the hon. member for the Williams was a supporter of the Government. (Mr. ALLEN: Hear.) He objected to this poaching in the waters of the Opposition. He thought the Government should come down with a scheme of their own, and not be fishing among the Opposition to see what they could catch there. For God's sake let them show what flag they intended to sail under. Were the Government to be fishing for ever to see what their policy should be?—to see what were the opinions of the House, and then embody them in a scheme. A little fish was found swimming in the speech of the hon. and learned member for East Maitland, and he was forthwith hooked and brought into the net of the Ministry. (Laughter.) Let the Government have a scheme to which they were prepared to stand, and not trust to the servile support of those who sat on the same side of the House. He objected to this amendment, and this interference with the scheme of the Colonial Treasurer, who ought to be the best authority for his scheme. If he was of opinion that his scheme was impracticable, to take the suggestion of one of his followers was like admitting that he was incapable to perform the duties pertaining to his office. Such an act by one of his supporters was like telling him that they had no confidence in his foresight, and did not believe he would be able to carry out the project he had proposed to the House. The Government proposed to raise £400,000 by treasury bills, and it was pretty well known that they would be sold in the money market here. A supporter of the Government, seeing the difficulty, came forward and said we will adopt a suggestion of a member of the Opposition (Hear, hear.) Was this the Government that asked the House to entrust them with the power to borrow £400,000? When they were going to swallow this dose from the very tail of their supporters, they could hardly expect that the House would trust them with so large a discretion. He should hope that, having changed the policy of the Government some half dozen times—having been snubbed by his chief—having had his scheme—all his own, and therefore rejected on all sides—rudely thrust aside—he should hope that the Treasurer was not going to have the details of his scheme set aside by one of the extreme tails of the supporters of the Government at the suggestion of the Opposition. He had no wish whatever to see the Government displaced. (Ironical laughter.) Any desire that he had on that subject was entirely set aside, for he saw the present Government were lowering and degrading themselves more than their worst enemies could desire. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry were bringing about their own fall. (Hear, hear.) Let them bring in their own measures, and carry them (hear hear), for if they were the Government, they ought to be the best judges of the practicability of the schemes they proposed. He (Mr. Arnold) should suppose this to be one of the most bungling schemes ever proposed to sensible men, but unless it was impracticable, what right had they to adopt a suggestion of one of the Opposition at the instance of one of their supporters? It was not consistent with the dignity of the Government to take the advice of a monthly nurse in the way they had. (Laughter.) He thought they might give the Government two or three chances. They had withdrawn two tariffs, but let them stick to the third. If the Government were not content with having one chance, let them fix a number—say, three or five—and then stand by that number. Honorable members had been threatened to be sent about their business. He could easily see that it would be within the discretion of wise men—if there were any such in the present Government—to obtain a dissolution as soon as possible, for he could see if they did not soon go to the country some hon. gentlemen would have very little chance indeed. Let them go before their reputation was altogether lost. (Ironical cheers.) The hon. gentlemen appeared to acquiesce in this sentiment. He could assure the House that he gave them this advice with the most perfect sincerity. (Laughter.) It was a matter of the utmost indifference to him whether they dissolved the House or not; but he did think that, for the honour of their country, and the honour of their new-born institutions, these men should not be tolerated in the responsible situation which they occupied. Responsible! What were they responsible for? They assumed no responsibility whatever; but appeared to him to be like the old Ministers before the inauguration of responsible government. He did not know what executive functions they fulfilled, as the whole functions of the Executive were at a standstill. The Government were abrogating the functions of the Executive by waiting for the action of the House. Perhaps it was consistent in those gentlemen who thought the previous Government exceeded their functions by having the boldness, when necessary, to act without the authority of the House, but who, when defeated, resigned. It appeared that this Government existed upon their threats. (A Voice: Our votes.) They had had no vote. When the Government saw they were going to be beaten they abandoned their scheme, and took the advice of their monthly nurse the hon. member for the Williams. (Laughter.) The Government were now living upon the crumbs of the House—the sufferance of the House. The House knew that it was not in the power of the Government to dissolve the House; but even if any advice of theirs on this subject should be taken, he should not be deterred from doing his duty to his constituents. (Cheers.) He had no desire to occupy a seat in that chamber unless he represented those who sent him there. He desired to come to an issue with hon. members opposite on some principle or another, but they seemed to have no policy. They wanted these £400,000 for something, but whether it was to meet the deficit of the present year, or of any other year, they were undecided. The real question before the committee would be whether this loan ought to be applied to the deficit of the past year or indiscriminately to that and the exigencies of the coming year. The proposal was most dangerous and insidious. It was a totally new proposal, for which, notwithstanding the researches of honorable members opposite, they had been unable to find a parallel. The peculiar period of the financial year in England, and the time at which Parliament met, rendered necessary some provision by Treasury bills, which provision was not necessary here. If the present proposal were carried the result would be that hon. gentlemen opposite who so indecently threatened the House with dissolution, would, if the dissolution be obtained, have provision made for the exigencies of the coming year, and would be under no necessity of making provision by tariff. The Treasurer said at the end of 1863 there would be a deficiency of about £900 000. Supposing that the deficiency at the end of the present year which would be required to be met by what were called dribs and drabs, amounted to between £400,000 and £500,000, it would leave only £400,000 as the deficit for 1864, and the Government with power to draw £400,000 by Treasury bills, could do without any changing tariff at all. Then if a dissolution were granted them they would have means at their disposal to carry on the public service for the year, and need not call Parliament together until January, 1865. He did not say they were likely to take such a course, but the power ought not to be left in their hands. No Government who ever occupied those seats had, since the institution of responsible government, come down to the House and asked for such a measure of confidence as this. He could not believe that the House with its eyes open could assent to it. None would have objected more violently to such proposals than hon. members on the Government benches when they were in Opposition. No preceding Government ever proposed to meet current expenditure by so large a proportion of loan. So far as the late Government were concerned no loan fund had been used to meet ordinary expenditure. If the House agreed to this proposal they must have extraordinary confidence in a Government that had been in office but two months. Upon these grounds he warned the House as to the steps it should take in dealing with the resolutions now before it. Hon. members opposite had failed to show that the deficit had arisen from other than accidental circumstances. He and others were quite willing to relieve the Government of all difficulties they inherited from the preceding Government, whether the deficit be from accidental circumstances, extravagance, or mismanagement; but they must insist upon the principle that the exigencies of the country, having once been determined, should be met by raising a sufficient amount of revenue to meet them. The late Government never shrank from this responsibility, but came down with a proposal to meet the whole expenditure by current revenue. They adhered to their proposal, and being beaten upon it, they went out thinking the House would repose its confidence in another body of men. The present Ministry then came into power, and they should be prepared to meet difficulties. The former Government complained of no difficulties, for there were none. They had arisen solely from the desire of this Government to lower those who had preceded them, and to shield their own incompetence. There could be no difficulties in the way of meeting current expenditure with current revenue. The proposition was a dangerous as well as an insidious one, for its purport had not been explained by the hon. Treasurer. He hoped the House would not agree to such a resolution as this, which was intended to anticipate difficulties that had not arisen, and were not likely to arise. There was no absolute necessity for telling the world at large that we were obliged to resort to loans in order to carry on the Government of the country; nor could he imagine that any set of men could be so blind to the vast resources of this country, as not to see that it was able by a judicious system of taxation, to meet all its liabilities. But he doubted much whether the Government had not some ulterior designs, when he saw that provision had been made for enabling them for a whole year to dispense with the authority of Parliament, since they would be wholly independent of its assistance until the end of next year. This amount would enable them to meet all the financial requirements up to the end of 1865, and thus they might dissolve this House, as they had threatened, without being necessitated to call the next Parliament together before the end of the year.

Mr. WISDOM said the amendment was out of order, not being consistent with the terms of his Excellency's message recommending the loan.

Mr. MARTIN desired to point out two or three very transparent fallacies that the hon. member for Paterson had indulged in. The hon. gentleman had said at least twenty times that the Government had threatened to dissolve the House, in the event of some particular course being taken. He (Mr. M.) denied that the Government had made such threat, and the assertion of the hon. member, even though repeated so frequently, would hardly be regarded as proof in the face of this denial. It would be remembered that the hon. and learned member for East Maitland had, the other evening, pressed him to make a threat of this character; but, on behalf of the Government, he had declined not only to make the threat, but even to give any expression of opinion that such a course would be desirable. He had stated then that it was not the intention of the Ministry to advise a dissolution so long as they could secure a majority in Parliament; and as the Government had not only secured majorities, but sweeping majorities, the time for them to advise a dissolution had certainly not arrived. He had not only never made the threat, but had never even given expression to the opinion. (Mr. ARNOLD: "I said a Minister.") The honorable member had over and over again said "the Government," but whether or not the Premier was the proper organ of Government from whom such an announcement should come, and he had never made such a threat, nor, as far as he was aware, had any one of his colleagues. In so far as he was concerned, rather than hold out a threat of the kind, he had given expression to the contrary opinion. Under such circumstances it was only right that he should declare that the assertion of the honorable member for Paterson that the Government had threatened a dissolution, was entirely without foundation. (Mr. ARNOLD: "I did not say the Government, but one of the Ministers.") The hon. gentleman had said "the Government" over and over again. No person could be more fully aware than he was of the indecorum of any Ministry making a threat of this kind. He regarded such a thing as highly improper, and this was not the first time that he had given expression to this view; and he could tell the House that if anything should arise to cause such advice to be given, it would be tendered to his Excellency before it was made use of elsewhere. The hon. member next said that if the Government got this resolution passed they would be able to go on to the end of the year without any parliamentary sanction. He had been astonished to hear such a statement come from the hon. member, who must have known better. The expenditure of this country was £1,926,457 for 1864, the Government had placed at their disposal £456,000, and they now asked for leave to borrow £400,000. And if they had this permission, not one penny of it could the Government touch without an appropriation of Parliament; and yet, over and over again, the hon. member for Paterson had endeavoured to lead the House to believe that the moment the Government got this resolution passed they could take the money. (Mr. ARNOLD: I never said anything of the kind.) The hon. gentleman had led the House to believe so; and this was a specimen of the miserable nonsense with which the hon. gentleman had endeavoured to bamboozle some of the too willing hearers that he had on the Opposition benches.

Mr. ARNOLD rose to order. Was the hon. member entitled to use such terms as this? He would ask the Chairman if they were in order; but, whether they were or not, he would not allow the use of such terms towards himself without calling to order the person using them.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not think it out of order for one hon. member to express his conviction that another hon. member had been talking nonsense.

Mr. ARNOLD: The hon. member is not entitled to use language that is offensive to another hon. member, and surely it must be offensive to be told that I bamboozle hon. members with my nonsense. (A laugh.)

Mr. WISDOM thought the words were calculated to give offence, and that they had better be withdrawn.

Mr. MARTIN, under those circumstances would withdraw the word "nonsense."

Mr. COWPER, jun., submitted that the word "bamboozle" should be withdrawn. It was quite as unparliamentary as the word "jockey."

Mr. DALGLEISH had no doubt that the honorable member for Orange would like the honorable Premier not only to withdraw the word "bamboozle," but also the whole speech in which that word had been used. The term, however, was only applied to the arguments used by the honorable member, and not to the honorable member himself. The honorable member at the head of the Government ought not to be called upon to withdraw either of the expressions taken exception to. The speech of the honorable member was, in his opinion, both foolish and bamboozling (laughter); and if it was foolish and bamboozling why should it not be so characterised?

Mr. WISDOM considered it inexpedient to prolong the discussion. The honorable member had withdrawn the term "nonsense" as applied to the arguments of the honorable member for the Paterson.

Mr. MARTIN, in continuation, said that whether the honorable member for the Paterson intended to bamboozle the House or not, such had been the tendency of his speech. If that was not the case, for what object, he would ask, had the honorable member concealed the fact that the Constitution Act had expressly provided that not one sovereign could be disbursed by the Government without the authority of Parliament, even if the Government did borrow money by the authorisation of the House.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: That is what we call bamboozling the House. (Laughter.) What they were now proposing was merely to have power given to the Government to borrow money when it should be imperatively required, not to place money at the disposal of the Government. (Hear, hear.) If that were not the case, the Government would be wanting four times as much as the sum named to carry on the Government to the end of the year. What was it that the Ministry were asking the House to do? The Colonial Treasurer had laid on the table of the House statements which went to prove that there would be a deficit of £544,000 at the end of this year. There might be a larger amount of savings than was anticipated; but even if an allowance of £160,000 were made there would still be a balance of £400,000 to meet, and this had to be provided against. By reason of large payments which had recently been made into the Treasury they might be so far in funds to-morrow—the last day of the year—that there might be no deficit in the cash account of this particular year. (Hear, hear.) But then there were demands that might be made upon the Treasury at any moment. The difficulty to be provided for was that which might arise out of past obligations that might at any time come in. Supposing that money was so required it would have to be reckoned for and paid in the year in which it might so fall due. He scarcely supposed that the hon. the member for East Sydney (Mr. Cowper) would object to the Government providing against such contingencies as it was incumbent upon the Government to pay. They were not proposing to meet the current expenditure by loan. (Hear, hear.) That was another fallacy put forward by the hon. member who preceded him. They were proposing to have power to borrow to meet liabilities already outstanding. They had been urged not to take more than £550,000, it being understood that when the House met, and it was ascertained that further taxation was required, they should have some measure for increased taxation, and a power to borrow, if requisite, so as to keep the credit of the country intact. Not one penny would be raised by borrowing except for the payment of liabilities already incurred by antecedent Governments. If the money was not required, it would not be borrowed. The resolution, as it now stood, appeared to be so worded as to meet the view of the honorable member for Sydney East (Mr. Cowper). If there were no overdraft at the end of 1863, the deficit must be a deficit of 1864. If they met all the liabilities of the current year, and there was yet found to be a balance to the credit of the Government at the end of it, it was clear there could not properly be said to be any deficit by that year. He denied that this was to be considered as a party question; it was not to be so regarded. What was desired was to do what was the clear duty of every Government—to preserve the credit of the country. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Cowper.) The resolution was a resolution giving authority to borrow money at such times when money might be required to be paid—thus preventing the Government from being left at the mercy of any banking institution where money might be kept. When these resolutions were passed it was not a fact that the matter would be disposed of so far as the borrowing was concerned, because it would still be necessary to bring in a bill, which might be opposed at each of its stages. And if the bill were passed, the matter would not even then be beyond the control of the House, because it would still be necessary for the Government to get the Estimates passed and to proceed with the question of taxation. They would have to go through the ordinary formalities, and finally to obtain the additional sanction of the Appropriation Act. The moment they could get this additional scheme of taxation disposed of, the Government proposed to go on with the Estimates as speedily as possible, with a due regard to the exercise of that vigilance which ought to be displayed in dealing with such matters, and he had yet to learn that there was anything irregular in the course they proposed to pursue. If hon. members opposite desired to displace the present Government, there would be other opportunities for them to make the attempt, without throwing the finances of the country into disorder. He thought it scarcely wise to prolong these discussions night after night, and to endeavour to make attacks upon the Government which could have no practical result. He hoped the hon. member opposite (the late Premier) would not be a party to any opposition to this motion, unless he saw that, on constitutional and proper grounds, opposition was necessary.

Mr. COWPER said that when he put his question to the Minister for Finance this afternoon in reference to the wording of this resolution he did not anticipate such a discussion as had taken place, but certainly the answer of the hon. member did surprise him, and the present debate was probably owing in some degree to the expression of that surprise. He admitted a good deal that had fallen from the hon. the Premier, but he must say that that hon. and learned member had made some admissions that were rather damaging to himself. In the first place the hon. and learned member admitted that at the end of 1863 there would be no deficit in the Treasury. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) was delighted to hear such an admission after all that had been said about the enormous deficit which it was alleged would then exist. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN: He said that there would probably be no deficit in the cash account.

Mr. COWPER: That is the real account. (Hear, hear.) He thought, too, that the honorable and learned member was hardly ingenuous in his observations concerning what had fallen from the hon. member for the Paterson. If the Government had not stated from the first that they desired to get this sum of £400,000, not only to meet the deficit, but also to make it available to meet the current expenditure of 1864, the objection would not have been made in the form in which it had been made. The strongest objection urged had not been met by the hon. and learned member. If the committee were willing to pass this resolution in the shape of that of Mr. Donaldson on the 5th December, 1856, and if the Government distinctly informed the House that they would only use the moneys so raised to meet the deficits of previous years, and not to cover the current expenditure of next year, he did not think there would be the slightest difficulty raised on the part of the committee. It was very satisfactory to know that the demands of the present year had been met out of the revenue of the year.

Mr. MARTIN: The demands already sent in.

Mr. COWPER: Demands were always going over from one year to another. But at all events the thing did not look so bad as it did at the time the hon. member opposite made some of those speeches on the West Sydney hustings. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DARVALL rose to correct a misapprehension. He had never said that he would have recourse to Exchequer bills or to Treasury bills. If the loan was to be granted he hoped the Government would bring their resolution in such a shape as would admit of the carrying of such a bill as it would be desirable to pass. The issue of Exchequer bills would do infinite commercial mischief. We could get 5 per cent. premium in England for our debentures, and what would they say of a country which talked of giving £6 2s. for short bills. We should degrade our own national debt by offering £6 1-10 per cent. here when we were getting money freely in England at 5 per cent. premium. It

Mr. GARRETT could not see the necessity for passing these bills now, and thought the consideration of the matter might be left for a future occasion, when some progress had been made with the Estimates. It had been affirmed that the money was not required to meet the current expenditure of the year. He asserted that it was highly dangerous to give the Government the power to spend this large sum without any express parliamentary sanction. We ought to know what our expenditure would be before we provided the Ways and Means.

Mr. EGAN said it appeared to him that the present and the late Premiers agreed in their opinions on this question. It did not seem desirable further to discuss the matter, as the House ought to trust the Government with the money asked for.

Mr. SAMUEL thought the question was one of great importance—whether the amount proposed in these resolutions could be raised. For it was notorious that there was just now considerable tightness in the money market. He had some doubt as to whether the bills would be readily taken. For a long period the Government had been dealing with one monetary institution; it had a monopoly of the Government money, and the Government were not in a position to ask a favour of any other of the banking institutions. He should have been glad to hear that the hon. Colonial Treasurer had been in communication with the banks, and that they had informed him that they would be prepared to take up this loan, or any considerable portion of it. The Government ought to have placed themselves in a position to be independent of the colonial money market. In dealing with this market we had to pay interest according to the rate of interest prevailing in the place where we offered our securities. And so far from having offered too high a rate of interest, he thought the Government wrong in having limited the rate of interest, as the banks were now giving more than was proposed to be given by the Government, and it appeared clear to him that the Government would not be able to get the money. In his opinion the Government ought to have obtained authority to raise money by debentures as well as Treasury bills. He did not agree with the limitation that was attempted to be placed on the Government as to the particular appropriation of the money to be raised by these bills, as he thought they had a right to take it without any distinction of the kind.

Mr. REDMAN believed the Premier had stated that all demands had been met, but he did not say that all existing demands had been met, and the question they had to consider was how they were to meet all the demands for which they were liable. He did not agree with the hon. member for East Sydney, that this loan should be confined to the expenditure of past years, and believed if this were done they would damage the public credit. He, therefore, thought they should deal liberally with the Government, and give them sufficient to meet not only the expenditure of past years but also the expenditure for 1864. He did not think this should be made a party question by the Opposition, but they should all apply themselves to settling this question without delay.

Mr. SADLEIR agreed with the hon. member for East Sydney that the sum of £400,000 should not be granted to meet the expenditure of 1864. He did not object to this loan for the purpose of meeting their liabilities for past years, but as they had proposed a scheme of taxation for 1864, he did not think they should vote this sum in the manner proposed. He agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Samuel) that they would not get the money in the way proposed, and looked upon the resolutions as waste paper.

Mr. DARVALL strongly condemned the suggestion of the hon. member (Mr. Samuel), that they should threaten the banks that if they did not lend them the money they would raise the rate to 7 per cent. and take away their deposits. This, he said, would bring about a financial crisis. He objected to their borrowing money for this short period, and pointed out the loss that would accrue in consequence. He thought if the Government wanted this sum of £400,000, they should propose to raise it by debentures at ten years' date. He contended that they should not borrow on these short dates, but should endeavour to fund their debt.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was opposed to the proposal suggested by the hon. member, and contended that the Government did not propose to borrow the money for any long period, but that it was to be paid off at the end of twelve months. He thought the proposal of the Government was infinitely preferable to that suggested by the hon. member.

Mr. COWPER again expressed it as his opinion that the resolution should be amended by omitting the words 1864, and thus confine the loan to the expenditure of past years.

Mr. EAGAR said it was the intention of the Government to retain the words "1864" in the resolution.

Mr. GARRETT condemned the suggestion of the hon. member (Mr. Samuel).

Mr. COWPER asked the Treasurer if he said the Government would insist in retaining the words "1864."

Mr. EAGAR: Yes.

Mr. COWPER said he would then give the resolution all the opposition he could.

Mr. COWPER, jun., said, although he had been silent this evening he did not intend to give his consent to the Government raising a loan to meet the expenditure for the year 1864. He was glad to find that his statement was borne out that there would be no deficit at the end of the year 1863; and this he contended proved that the Estimates of the hon. Treasurer were, as he had frequently said, incorrect. Seeing that we had only voted the Estimates for the first quarter of 1864 at the same rates as in 1863, why should not the current expenditure be paid out of the current revenue? The hon. member proceeded to deprecate the threat of the dissolution of the House, and observed that he had no objection to the granting of power to the Government to raise £400,000 to cover past expenditure, because he looked upon the free selectors' money as an asset. He felt quite satisfied that no deficit of £400,000 existed, and that the Auditor-General would have proved it if he had been called to the bar of the House. It was true that they had heard a letter read from the Auditor-General, but he did not attach much importance to that. He simply stated that the accounts were correct, and, perhaps technically, they were, although he was aware that certain sums had been paid away, and yet they were set down as outstanding liabilities. He hoped the Government would not insist upon their proposal so far as regarded the year 1864.

Mr. MORRIS, in reply to the arguments of some of the members of the Opposition, stated that there were no such things as loans to meet deficiencies in the revenue in the Imperial Parliament of England. The deficits were always met by Exchequer bills, and these were covered by the revenue.

Mr. BURDEKIN moved as an amendment to the motion the omission of the words "and 1864." He, and other members on that side of the House, were desirous of providing the Government with the necessary amount of money for carrying on the government of the country, but they did not think that the current expenditure ought to be met by a loan.

Mr. COWPER said he hoped it would be understood that they were all agreed as to the necessity of providing for this deficit, but the hon. Finance Minister insisted upon the retention of the words 1864, and he thought they should not be retained. He was quite sure that the House would agree to give the Government sufficient money to carry on the service of the country, but he thought the House ought to set its face against the proposal to meet the current expenditure by a loan.

Mr. CUNNEEN was quite willing to give the Government all the money required to pay the current expenditure up to the end of 1863. But the Treasurer wanted more; he wanted to include the year 1864. He (Mr. Cunneen) must protest in the name of the people of this country against the current expense of the country being paid by loans. If the revenue was not sufficient to meet the expenditure, they should cut down the extravagant expenditure of the Government, or increase the revenue by taxation. He should oppose the proposal to cover the current expenditure of the year 1864 by loan by every means that the forms of the House would allow. We had gone far enough in raising money by loans for public works. Posterity should not be called upon to pay public debt from the expenditure of which they derived no benefit. Unless the money now proposed to be raised be appropriated exclusively to liabilities belonging to 1863, he should give these resolutions his uncompromising opposition.

Mr. DALGLEISH was also opposed to throwing upon posterity debt for current expenses of Government, but the present proposal was merely to raise money in a temporary manner to cover an excess of liabilities over estimated Ways and Means. We were only asked to give to the present Government means which the late Government proposed to obtain for themselves. The Government had in no way added to the necessary expenses of government. He saw nothing dangerous in this proposal. If the expenditure be so reduced as not to require this aid, the Government would not use these bills. There were many precedents for such proposal. To whatever hour hon. members opposite might delay an issue upon the question, he should feel it his duty to remain, so as to support the Government in carrying their resolutions, which they had given good reasons for bringing forward.

Mr. LEARY said the only object of this resolution was to meet the deficiency whenever it arose, and it seemed trifling with the matter to take exception to it on the ground that the deficiency belonged to any particular year. In case all outstanding demands were made, it was necessary to have the cash to meet them in order that the credit of the country might be preserved.

Mr. LOVE should oppose the bill on account of the way in which the money was to be raised. The Government ought to have proceeded with the tariff instead of with this bill, because, from the unsettled state of the tariff, no business was doing, and if this bill was passed it would be most injurious to trade. If this resolution were passed to-night, the rate of discount at the banks would be raised 2 per cent. He did not think the money was required, at all events not all of it; and he more particularly objected to the mode of raising the money, which would have a bad effect upon trade generally.

Mr. REDMAN thought the virtuous indignation of the Opposition exceedingly new-born, and that it had been begotten solely by their change of position. The principle that current expenditure should be defrayed only out of current revenue was a very good one, but then the expenditure was going on whilst the revenue was not forthcoming; besides which, there was a larger deficit. These would have to be met, and, if they had any confidence in the Government, the committee should vote this resolution. If they had not, the sooner they put the Government out of office the better. A vote would decide the question, and the committee had better come to it at once.

Mr. ROBERTSON denied that the late Government had ever taken money out of loans to meet current expenditure. He thought the Government had a most unhappy mode of transacting their business, for, instead of going on with the tariff, as it was expected they would do, they had come down with this loan proposal when the House was not prepared to deal with it. He did not deny that there would be a deficit at the end of this year, and had never denied that such would be the case. He believed that it would be about £250,000. The late Treasurer thought it would be larger, but the whole amount was an accumulation from the last seven years. Beyond this, the new Treasurer made his arrangements by which he landed the colony £300,000 in debt at the end of his first year of management. If this was to be the case, the Government must come down with some new proposition that would have the effect of laying some charge upon the propertied classes, who at present paid little or nothing of taxation. If they must expend so much money they should, at least, be in a position to explain how that came to be the case. Observing that no Minister was present, he begged to move that the Chairman do leave the chair. He did this because he thought that the Ministers ought to be present.

The motion having been seconded, a division was called for and negatived by a majority of 27 to 5.

Mr. ROBERTSON continued: He made the motion which had just been submitted to the House because he thought that the Finance Minister at least ought to be in his place. (Hear.) That hon. member would not venture to say that the revenue for this year was on the decrease. Still he thought it strange that the sales of the lands were now so managed that they could not be properly advertised. How could the public lands be expected to be sold if they were not brought, as they ought to be, before the public. Instead of reducing the advertising of the land sales they ought rather to increase them. How, in the name of heaven, could they expect to sell their lands under such circumstances? The hon. the Colonial Treasurer had stated to a public meeting that he would not have a balance in the hand at the end of the year, and now it was found that there was not any deficit of the kind he had been pleased to anticipate. All necessary funds that were required to meet outstanding liability were readily conceded by those members who had been members of the late Government. The fact, however, was it was the evident desire of the present Government to saddle the late Government with the deficit that might accrue since they had vacated office (Loud cries of "hear,"), and that he should certainly oppose them in. The Government had said also that they brought forward measures identical with those introduced by the late Government; but if that was the case why had the late Government been put out of office?

Mr. ARNOLD called attention to the state of the House, but the bell having been rung a House was made.

Mr. ROBERTSON proceeded: There had been at least some manhood in the late Government in their acts. (Ironical cheers.) They stood by what they had proposed—(cheers)—but it was never possible to know how to deal with this Government—for they literally stuck to nothing. When they got a box on the ear they immediately turned round and changed their tactics altogether. In his opinion the proposition of the Government was one which every representative of the people ought to combat. The late Government did not want their accounts muddled up with the ... to be bilked by such a process, and quietly submit to the filth which hon. members on the Government benches had endeavoured to squirt upon them for the last three or four months. If the Government were as strong in their opinions as they were in their position, they would not hold so contemptible a position in the House and before the country. The House had given the Government three months' rations, and it was their duty during those three months to make the necessary provision for themselves.

Mr. DANGAR expressed himself in favour of the policy of borrowing money to pay on the deficit. He considered that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury (Mr. Piddington) was acting in a very inconsistent manner, because on the 4th September last, on Mr. Smart's Ways and Means he said: "There will be a deficit of £439,471 14s. 9d. at the end of the current year. Why did not the Government come forward and meet that deficit in a manly way. Moreover, the estimated expenditure for 1864 was over two millions, and still, such were the arrangements, that at the close of this year there was to be a deficit of over £439,471, which they were to meet by borrowing. To meet it the Colonial Treasurer had asked them to have recourse to borrowing, and a more dangerous and immoral proposition had never been propounded. The course of this borrowing to carry on a large current expenditure was one the country could not approve of—one which no community could sanction." And yet this was the very course the hon. member now supported!

Mr. CALDWELL moved that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. DALGLEISH hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion, and allow the committee to proceed to a division.

Mr. HART also opposed the postponement of the debate.

Mr. CALDWELL thereupon withdrew his motion.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question was then put, and carried upon the following division:—

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Haworth	Mr. Lackey
W. Forster	Allen	Rusden
Eagar	Terry	Buchanan
Wilson	Leary	Piddington
Holroyd	Gordon	Redman
Macpherson	Morris	Raper (Tellers.)
Dalgleish	Macleay	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Caldwell	Mr. Morrice
Robertson	Sutherland	Dangar
Driver	Sadleir	Love
Hart	Garrett	Alexander
Lang	Flett	Burdekin
Cunneen	Cowper, jun.	Tighe (Tellers.)

The amendment was accordingly negatived.

Mr. CUNNEEN wished to ask the hon. Colonial Treasurer one question, and upon the answer would depend the vote he should give. It was this—Is it the intention of the Government to pay any part of the current expenses of 1864 out of this loan if granted?

Mr. EAGAR said he would answer the hon. gentleman's question in this manner—If there should be obligations upon the Government during the early part of next year which he should be unable to meet out of the consolidated revenue, he should certainly use the Treasury bills for that purpose.

Mr. COWPER: Then I will give all the opposition in my power to the passing of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN: There is nothing new in that. It has been said over and over again all the evening.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he intended to vote against the proposal to issue Treasury bills to meet the current expenditure of 1864, believing that that year had a right to look after itself.

Mr. MARTIN: I have already said that we have no desire to meet any deficiency that may arise in the expenditure of 1864 with the proceeds of these bills. What we desire is, to be in a position to anticipate the funds that will be raised by the increased taxation. That taxation will not materially increase the revenue for perhaps several months, but past liabilities may meet us within the first month, and the honour of the country requires that these should be satisfied.

Mr. ARNOLD said he should not talk the "nonsense" with which the hon. member (Mr. Martin) had attempted to "bamboozle" the House; because to do so would be most disorderly. He should not copy the language of the hon. Premier, who told us at the beginning of the session that he intended to be very decorous now that he had assumed a high office. He did not think that the hon. gentleman's language was worthy of imitation by anybody. What the hon. gentleman had said amounted to this—that he would use this £400,000 to pay current expenditure if he required it, and he knew quite well that he would require it. (Hear, hear.) If he did not anticipate that he would require it to meet the next year's deficiency he would not have asked for it. Why did not the hon. gentleman feel safe in limiting the purposes for which the loan was to be raised to pay the deficiency that might arise from the arrangements of previous years? The hon. gentleman was not dealing fairly with the House. He had a certain purpose in view, and why was he not honest enough to avow it? Such a proposal as this was altogether unprecedented in any House of Legislature. There was no use trying to blink the question; the country would understand it. The proposal of the Ministry was not to meet a deficit that had arisen out of previous years, but it was to evade the responsibility of meeting the requirements of the country for the coming year. He did not believe that there was a single constituency in the country that would approve of a proposal of that kind. All the sophistries, and worse, that had proceeded from the members of the Government would not bind the country, any more than they had blinded the members of the Opposition to the real nature of the proposal. He objected to the proposal to meet current expenditure by loan, and maintained that these Treasury bills were not all similar to Exchequer bills. He designated the proposal of the Government as an attempt to raise money any how, and thought if this motion were granted, the Ministers would expend the money to meet current expenditure. He regretted that he had paired off with an hon. member on the question of Ways and Means, and this would preclude him from voting on this important question.

Mr. ALLEN was surprised at the speech of the hon. member, who, he said, was a bankrupt politician and a disappointed man. He maintained that the proposal of the Government was to relieve the late Government of the deficit which they had created, and that it would be extinguished at the end of two years. He agreed with the principle that it was not right to borrow money to meet current expenditure, but there were peculiar circumstances in this case, and the loan was to be redeemed within two years. He pointed out that at the end of two years they were to pass current and be received for payments to the Treasury, therefore they would be redeemed within the stated period.

Mr. BURDEKIN contended that the speech of the Premier raised a fresh issue, because from what he stated it appeared that he did intend to use this money if it were required for 1864. He disapproved of the proposal to allow the Government to use borrowed money to meet current expenditure. With a view of testing the opinions of the committee, he moved that the words "that such sums to be carried to a certain account, and only drawn upon for sources during 1863," be omitted.

The CHAIRMAN said the former amendment was similar to the one proposed, and could not therefore be put.

Mr. BURDEKIN thought this amendment should be put, because hon. members understood that the loan would only be used to meet expenses incurred in 1863, but as some of the amounts would not come due till 1864, it was necessary to leave this year in the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the amendment could not be put.

Mr. W. FORSTER maintained that in providing for the deficit of 1863, they also stood committed to provide for that of 1864. He denied that this vote would be an appropriation; it would be simply to raise sufficient money to meet the liabilities of the Government. He contended that the present proposal to raise money was simply to provide against a contingency that might never arise. The comparison therefore, between the present case and that set up by the Opposition, entirely failed. The question that the committee had to consider was, not whether it had confidence in the present Government, but whether they took the necessary steps to provide for the current expenditure. He thought the committee would do well to grant the Government what they asked for without further discussion. He thought the challenges from the Opposition, to the Government to stand or fall upon the proposals of the Treasurer, were not in good taste; and he thought, moreover, that if public opinion was with the Opposition, as hon. gentlemen on that side assumed, they should have come to a decision on this subject long ago.

Mr. COWPER thought the idea of the hon. member who had just sat down, that the House ought to place at the disposal of the Government a sum of money, to appropriate just as they pleased, was a most extraordinary one. The honorable gentleman was well aware that the House was quite willing to provide for the deficit of the present year, but their proposal to meet the anticipated expenditure for 1864 was quite new—it came upon them suddenly and caused great surprise—and he thought they should be justified in taking any steps to prevent the passing in one night of this extraordinary resolution. Hon. members on this side, whilst prepared to give the Government the fullest means to meet the deficiencies up to the end of this year, were not prepared, and would oppose to the utmost the raising of £300,000 or £400,000 at any time the Government pleased when the revenue happened to fall short of the public requirements.

Mr. MARTIN suggested the propriety of taking a division upon these resolutions, and leaving further discussion to take place in the House when the bill came before it. He believed that all this money would be absorbed in meeting the deficit, but it might be that some of these liabilities would not be presented until the end of the year or in 1865. Still, the Government might have to meet deficiencies arising in the course of next year, whilst Parliament was not sitting. By means of these Treasury bills the necessity for overdrawing the public account without the authority of Parliament might be avoided.

Mr. ROBERTSON suggested the postponement of the resolution rather than deferring the discussion until the bill was introduced. When the Colonial Secretary stated that if the deficiency of 1863 was met, it was quite possible the revenue for 1864 would be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of that year, why should he ask for more than was sufficient to pay up for 1863? This was a very different statement to that put forward to the country two months ago.

Mr. MORRIS pointed out that the estimated deficit of 1864 would be covered by the proposed new taxation, but this fact appeared to be lost sight of by the hon. member who last spoke. The proposal was not to pay expenditure out of loan, but actually out of the revenue of 1864 and '65. He again explained that in England there was no such thing known as a loan to cover a deficit, but the deficit went on to the next year, and exchequer bills were issued for the amount required in advance of the receipt of the revenue; and perhaps this would have been the best plan to have adopted in this colony, instead of the one they had pursued. The present deficit had accrued chiefly during the present year of 1863; and if there were no additional taxation it would be no wonder that the deficit for next year should be equally as large.

Mr. GARRETT thought this proposal likely to be more injurious to the trade of the city than even the tariff that had been so much denounced. On this account the House ought to pause before agreeing to a motion of this kind, and not pass the resolution until the public had had an opportunity of knowing what was to be done, and of appealing against it if they thought necessary. No injury would be done by allowing the matter to stand over, as it was admitted that the money was not immediately wanted, nor would it be so later, when the new tariff was passed, for the greater part of the new duties were now actually in course of collection, whilst the remainder could be imposed at once the very instant after they were agreed to by resolution. There was also another reason why this proposal was supported by some hon. members. It was one that was calculated to throw discredit upon the late Government, and with what exultation would these not insist upon the views they had taken all along if they could get their opinion countenanced by a direct vote of the House. They would no doubt be favoured with a leader in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, declaring the vote it was sought to obtain was a proof of the truth of the position which had been taken by that journal. He begged to move, as an amendment, that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The motion was put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Morrice	Dr. Lang
Cowper	Flett	Mr. Dangar
Cowper, jun.	Sadleir	Sutherland
Alexander	Garrett	Burdekin
Driver	Love	Tighe (Tellers.)
Cunneen	Caldwell	

Noes, 20.

Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Dalgleish	Mr. Redman
Wilson	Macleay	Haworth
Martin	Rusden	Allen
Holroyd	Gordon	Buchanan
Eagar	Terry	Macpherson
Raper	Lackey	Leary (Tellers.)
Morris	Piddington	

Mr. LOVE moved that the Chairman do leave the chair. He did this not supposing that that motion would be carried, but believing that it ought to be, considering the paralysed state of commerce.

The motion was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. BURDEKIN, amidst loud cries of "question," and other ... and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next. The resolution which had been brought forward by the Ministry was one which could not but prove injurious to the interests of trade.

Mr. GARRETT seconded the amendment, and, in so doing, repudiated the charge of faction urged against the Opposition by a minority of three.

Mr. ALEXANDER followed on the same side, deprecating the effect of the course pursued by the Government as one that was calculated to injure the interests of trade. What was proposed was as much against those interests as their late tariff scheme.

Mr. CUNNEEN said he would offer every opposition within the bounds of parliamentary decorum to this proposition. (Ironical cheers.) He cared nothing about the opposition of the poodles of any Government. He cared nothing for the observations of those who had supported every Government so long as they had anything to give, and who, when they went out and had nothing to give, like the Persians of old turned to worship the rising sun. (Hear, hear.) He cared nothing for the poodles or the parasites of the Government. The more they opposed him the more he would stand by the interests of his constituents. (Cheers.) Some of the creatures who now supported the present Government were loud in their explanations, but others were dummies without either tongue or brains. (Laughter.) Ministers might change, but those men never changed their places. (Laughter.) They remained to worship the rising sun. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He believed the representatives of the people had something higher to serve than the interests of any Government. (Hear, hear.) But those men supported the Cowper Government while they had money to buy them off, but now, like the Persians, they worshipped the rising sun. (Laughter.) They seemed to look to something beyond principle. (Mr. ARNOLD: "Interest." Laughter.) They would consent to sell their constituents and become the tools and lickspittles of any Government that had anything to give. (Hear, hear.) He had no sympathy with such people, and cared nothing for their cheers or derision. (Laughter, and "What about Mr. Smith?") He would tell them something about Miss Smith. (Laughter.) It was said that the honorable the Minister for Finance on his way home saw a young lady tending the flowers in her garden, and that he asked her for "one of those beautiful flowers." (Laughter.) The lady presented him with a bulb—(laughter)—whereupon he asked, "To whom am I indebted for this beautiful present?" (Laughter.) She replied—"To Miss Smith: my father lives here." (Renewed laughter.) The hon. Secretary for Finance observed: "Perhaps you would desire to know in return upon whom you have bestowed the favour—I will tell you, I am not a Mr. Brown, a Mr. Jones, or a Mr. Smith—I am the Finance Minister of New South Wales." (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. DANGAR repudiated the charge of factiousness. He opposed the resolution on principle. The money might be borrowed on debentures to extend over five or six years, as the deficit had been accumulating for a number of years. The dilemma might be easily got out of with proper management, and by retrenchment. If the Government had not got the money in the Exchequer they must let the proposed improvements wait. This was the last day of the year, and we might as well fight the battle out until the new year came in. The question was one that affected all parts of the colony, and we had the people on our side. This opposition was constitutional, and would be appreciated by the electors. He thought the Treasurer was mistaken in supposing that this money could be raised easily, and he contended that the banks had plenty to do with their money. The banks now had more bills offered than they could discount, and could get a larger interest than was offered by the Government, he therefore did not believe these Treasury Bills would be taken up to any amount. He said the Government had got into this embarrassment through hon. members applying to them for local grants, and he thought if some of these grants where the works were not commenced were rescinded, it would be the best way of retrenching, and would relieve the Government to a great extent. He must oppose this motion, and should continue to oppose it till morning. They were not in a miserable minority. They were only in a minority of one, and as some of the members had gone home to have a sleep, they would, when they returned, be believed have a majority. He did not think the present Ministry would be able to carry their scheme of taxation, because the sides were too even. He maintained that borrowing the money for two years was too short, and that when these Treasury Bills became due, they would have to pay them by issuing debentures. He should support the adjournment.

Mr. GARRETT supported the motion for the adjournment, and contended that the country should have the opportunity of expressing their opinion on the question whether money was to be borrowed to meet their current expenditure. He asked if they were to be driven to a division by a majority of two, including the whole of the representatives of the Government. If the Government wished to have this question fairly tried, let them have a call of the House, so that every hon. member might give his vote on this question. He said if ever an Opposition was justified, and a resort to the forms of the House was justified it was on this occasion, and he would remain and oppose this motion as long as another member stood by him, even if it were till next Saturday night.

Mr. CUNNEEN said he intended to oppose this motion as long as any other member would join with him in doing so. He pointed out, as a precedent for the course of the Opposition, the course that was taken with regard to the Windsor Railway, when a few hon. members kept the House up till one next day. He said that Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Faucett and Mr. Dalgleish, were the members who opposed this proposal till one o'clock next day, and yet these were the gentlemen who censured them for opposing this motion to grant £400,000 to raise a loan to meet the current expenditure.

At the time we went to press the House was still sitting, without any prospect of coming to a division. Some members of the Opposition expressed their determination to sit till New Year's Day rather than the resolutions should be agreed to; and the Government objected to an adjournment.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DECEMBER 21ST.—RIVERINA.—The present prospects of the Riverine movement appear to be favourable to success; perhaps not success in respect to immediate separation, but success in redress of grievances. The association has obtained a position in the colonies, as throughout the whole of Australia, Riverina is now spoken of as a sort of province of New South Wales, where a moneyed league possesses great influence, which it is bringing to bear on its rulers, for the redress of local grievances and the furtherance of public works. The public now see the real object of the association, the Press having by frequent articles helped to disabuse them of the idea that the movement is simply to benefit the pastoral tenants. So far from the settlers wishing to keep the whole of the lands in their own hands, they hold most liberal views with respect to public reserves, and the putting up to auction or selection of considerable areas of land in localities suitable for the formation of towns. At the present time there are numerous petitions going in to the New South Wales Government for the sale of township and suburban lots in different places, and the settlers are found universally signing their names alongside those of the storekeepers and the labouring men. The late Government with all their talk about "the poor man, free selection, deferred payments, &c., &c.," were, in reality, the bane of the working classes in Riverina, throwing all sorts of difficulties in the way when they wished to purchase portions of land on the public reserves. We had and still have to petition over and over again to be allowed to put money into the Treasury, by purchasing land, at high prices, at public auction; and many poor men are entirely ruined whilst waiting for a surveyor to come and mark out a few allotments. With respect to the boundaries of Riverina, it is time some agreement were arrived at with New South Wales on this point, as the public debt continues to increase without any portion of it being expended in these districts, and yet most probably we shall have to pay a share of it when the time comes for separation. We are going to pay nothing more towards the cost of improvements made in and around Sydney; and, even if the proposed railway to the Murray is ever made, we shall pay nothing towards it, as it will not in the least benefit us, for all our business will still be transacted with Melbourne. An opinion seems to gain ground that at some future time this portion of New South Wales will be united to Victoria, with which it is so connected both geographically and commercially, and it is madness to suppose that a railway or anything else will ever persuade people to do their business in Sydney whilst the distance, the markets, and the convenience are so infinitely in favour of Melbourne. If the Riverine Association can succeed in making terms with the New South Wales Government favourable to the inhabitants of Riverina, so much the better for New South Wales to save so large a portion of her territory. It is a matter of perfect indifference to the Riverine Association whether they come to terms with their present rulers or not. If no terms are made the agitation will be energetically carried on, either to form a connection with Victoria or to obtain separation or concession. Separation or connection with Victoria, either will do, so the New South Wales Government can please themselves. If Riverina is not worth keeping, to quote the words of a distinguished statesman, "a community of blackfellows and gum-trees," then the Government have only to refuse to make any concessions, and they will soon be relieved from the stigma of the black fellows and the gum trees; if it is worth keeping, the Legislature will have to consider the terms lately brought before them, and to bear in mind that by very liberal concessions only will they be able to retain their power over this portion of Australia.

THE COMING ELECTION.—It is reported that the Riverine Association are prepared to recommend to the voters the election of two gentlemen entirely friendly to the object of the agitation, and who will be prepared to take advantage of every opportunity of bringing before the Assembly the subject of the grievances under which we live. It seems a perfect anomaly that two members only should represent a district of country which forms very nearly one half of New South Wales. Surely reform is required.

THE LACHLAN.—This river is now falling, after keeping very high for an unusually long period. The quantity of water in the Willandra Creek to the northward of the Lachlan is still very large, and some of the dams lately placed on blocks through which the creek runs having given way, the flow of water on to the more westerly blocks has been very considerable, and has put the sheep owners to some trouble and expense in erecting bridges to cross the stock. One sheep bridge had to be made 144 yards long, to cross some flocks of sheep over the Willandra Creek. Such a season has been rarely seen on the Lower Lachlan, and most probably such a season will not again be seen during the next ten years.

THE LACHLAN BLOCKS.—Mr. Commissioner Beckham having completed his inspection and assessment of the blocks lying to the northward of the Lower Lachlan, has proceeded up the Lachlan to visit the blocks lying more to the eastward. It is said that the Commissioner was greatly pleased at seeing the great improvements made on the Crown lands by the private enterprise of the settlers, the dams, banks, wells, canals, and other cuttings, all having for their object the storage of water, and the increasing the stock-carrying capabilities of the runs.

The movement for the establishment of working-men's clubs prospers, as it deserves, greatly. In all districts of the metropolis clubs are being established, and wherever they have been founded they have worked most successfully. On October 6, a meeting to promote the establishment of a club in Southwark was held at the Albert Institute, Gravel-lane. Mr. G. A. Sala presided, and forcibly advocated the formation of the clubs. Mr. Washington Wilks and other gentlemen also spoke in support of the move-

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

A DEPUTATION, appointed at a public meeting held last week at the Sir John Young Hotel, with reference to the present state of Woolloomooloo Bay, waited yesterday morning upon the Minister for Works, to urge the immediate filling in of the land inside the new wharf. The deputation, which consisted of Mr. Leary, M.L.A., and Aldermen Oatley, Sutton, and Butler, were joined by the Mayor and Alderman Woods. Mr. Rae, Mr. E. O. Moriarty, and Mr. C. Moore were present during the interview.

Mr. LEARY introduced the deputation by stating that they had been appointed at a large meeting of the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo, to represent to the Government the immediate necessity of reclaiming Woolloomooloo Bay. Several gentlemen, amongst whom he might mention Dr. Milford, had stated that there were many cases of fever now raging in the lower parts of Woolloomooloo, which they considered mainly attributable to the present condition of Woolloomooloo Bay. It was chiefly the danger to be apprehended to the health of the city that induced the meeting to take the matter up. He believed that some of the members of the deputation were prepared with suggestions as to the best way of filling up the land.

Mr. HOLROYD said he would inform the deputation how the matter stood. On the 16th of November he received a letter signed by Mr. Graham, the City Health Officer, referring to the complaints of increasing sickness in Woolloomooloo, and proposing a plan for the immediate filling in of the bay. On receiving that letter he sent it to Mr. Moriarty, who recommended that a notice should be advertised directing that rubbish might be discharged at the head of the bay. That course was taken, and as the consequence between twenty and thirty loads of rubbish had been since deposited there daily. Subsequently Mr. Moriarty had suggested that the work should be carried out mutually by the Government and the city authorities, and pointed out that the material required for filling in the bay might be obtained either from the sand-hills or from other sources. Upon enquiring respecting the steam-dredge, he (Mr. Holroyd) found that there was to the credit of the dredge the sum of £400; that appeared to be the only sum that was at the time available for that particular service. Accordingly, the steam-dredge Hercules was ordered round to Woolloomooloo Bay, where she was now employed in deepening in front of the wharf; and a number of men were employed in discharging the silt. About the same time he had an interview with his hon. colleague Mr. Wilson, who stated he would put £1000 on the Estimates for levelling the hill near the edge of the Palmer-street entrance to the Domain. In a conversation with Mr. Moriarty, he learned that the land at the back of the wharf was thirteen acres in extent, and that the probable amount of material that would be required to fill it in and level it would be 100,000 yards, and that in some places it would have to be filled in to a depth of fifteen feet—the average depth being nine feet. Since the public meeting that had been referred to was held, he had consulted with his colleagues as to the best course to be pursued under the emergency—first, with regard to the health of the people in the neighbourhood, and secondly, as to getting the ground filled up with the least possible delay. There had been a great deal said about unauthorised expenditure, but he had pressed upon the Cabinet that this was a case of great emergency; and although they were all opposed to any unauthorised expenditure, and although a comparatively trifling sum had, since they came into office, been paid without authority, they saw it would be useless to wait for a vote of Parliament, and they consented to his spending upon this work to the extent of £5000. There was one other difficulty, as to material; it was suggested that a few thousand yards might be obtained by cutting down Forbes-street.

Mr. OATLEY said that by cutting down Liverpool-street a great deal of hard stone might be obtained, which would do very well to put the silt upon. From Forbes street and from Liverpool-street together, more than 20,000 yards of rock might be obtained.

Mr. HOLROYD considered the proposal to get material from the sand hills an impracticable one; as a tramway, a mile and a half in length, would have to be laid down at a very great expense, and for which an Act of Parliament would be required.

Mr. MORIARTY mentioned that iron boxes were being made, to fit into the punts, and a revolving crane was about being put up on the wharf; by these means the silt could be hoisted out of the punts and deposited on the other side without touching the wharf.

Mr. BUTLER observed that at present the silt was being deposited in a very slovenly manner, being thrown half way across the wharf.

Mr. HOLROYD said it must be borne in mind that the work had been done in an emergency. It was better to do the thing in a slovenly way than not to do it at all.

The Minister for Lands here entered the room and was informed by Mr. Holroyd of the object of the deputation.

Mr. WILSON said he had long been of opinion that a work might be carried out, which would benefit the public in two ways; the beautiful Domain would be very much improved, and Woolloomooloo Bay might be rapidly filled up, by cutting away some of the unsightly rocks near to the new wharf; by these means Palmer-street might be carried out as far as the Baths, and might ultimately be continued by a carriage drive round to Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. He would propose to form a slope on the side of the Domain, and to separate the Domain from Palmer-street by an ornamental railing.

Mr. HOLROYD remarked that there was a drain going into the land now being reclaimed, and inquired what was proposed to be done with it.

Mr. MORIARTY said he was in communication with the City Corporation on the subject.

Mr. OATLEY said the Corporation had voted £2000 for the sewer, and were prepared to meet the Government in any proposal for its construction. There had been some difference on this subject between himself and the late Minister for Works. He (Mr. Oatley) contended that, inasmuch as the Government would benefit by the sale of the land they were reclaiming, and as they had stopped up the old drainage, they ought to pay for the construction of the new sewers. Mr. Arnold, however, thought that that was entirely a municipal matter.

Mr. BUTLER said the corporation would be very willing to form the sewers if the Government would hand over to them the land.

Mr. HOLROYD observed that if the Government filled in the land, and left the sewer open, the corporation would be compelled to arch it over.

Mr. WOODS remarked that the wharf would be of no use if the sewer were not covered over.

Mr. HOLROYD inquired to what extent the Corporation would meet the Government in the cutting down of Forbes and Liverpool streets, with a view to filling up the land.

Mr. OATLEY said he was not prepared at once to give an answer. He had moved for a report of the probable cost of the work. The matter would be brought before the Council at their next meeting.

Mr. BUTLER said it was understood that the Council were unanimous in being prepared to pay the Government a per-centage upon the excavation.

Mr. MORIARTY observed that rock could not be excavated for less than four shillings per cubic yard, whereas silt could be put in for sixpence or ninepence per ton. You could not get a good face on the rock in Forbes street.

Mr. WILSON said any extent of face could be got on the hills in the Domain.

Mr. SUTTON suggested that by offering people a shilling a load they would be induced to bring rubbish to the bay.

Mr. MORIARTY said he believed the most expeditious way to fill up the ground would be by means of the dredge.

Mr. LEARY could see no objection to the deposit of silt. It certainly had not a very agreeable smell, but he did not think it to be either offensive or injurious. There were, however, places where the bad drainage was most offensive, but that was not caused by the silt.

Mr. HOLROYD observed that there had never been any inconvenience from the deposit of silt in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. OATLEY said he understood that there had been illness at Government House from that cause.

Mr. MORIARTY said that that result had been otherwise accounted for. Before the rocks at Fort Macquarie were filled in, the receding tide used to leave a scum of decomposed organic matter on the surface of the rock. The sewer used to discharge the sewage at that point, and being left on the rocks, at low tide the sun acted upon it, and it gave out a most offensive gas. But there was no disagreeable perfume arising from the material used at the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. RAE suggested whether it would not be better for the Corporation to inform the Minister for Works how much they would pay for every cubic yard of rock removed from Forbes or Liverpool streets.

The MAYOR said the rock could not be removed at less than 4s. a yard.

Mr. BUTLER thought the Government might pay two shillings and the Corporation the other two.

Mr. OATLEY thereupon promised that, at their next meeting, the Corporation would consider the matter, and would at once forward a proposal to the Minister for Works.

Mr. LEARY enquired whether the Government had any balance for filling in the land.

Mr. HOLROYD replied that they had not, but he was prepared to act without authority, the case being one of emergency.

After some further conversation the deputation retired, it being understood that the Corporation would, without delay, send a proposal to the Minister for Works with reference to the excavation in Forbes-street, and the filling in of the reclaimed land.

REPORTED OUTRAGE BY MORGAN.—A painful rumour has reached us with reference to this miscreant to the following effect. Our informant states that a lady and gentleman (whose names we suppress for obvious reasons) travelling on horseback during the past week, left a station in the vicinity of Piney Range. They had not proceeded far when the gentleman discovered he had forgotten something, and returned to the station, requesting his companion to ride slowly on and he would overtake her. Having accomplished his errand he proceeded on his way, but there was no trace of the lady, nor were any tidings obtained of her till the following morning when she reached her destination. She stated that a short time after her companion left her she was met by an armed man whom she described as Morgan, and he compelled her to go with him into the bush, and detained her at his camp all night, assaulting her in a brutal and revolting manner. In the morning he led her back to the road, and she then made her way home as quickly as possible. If this report be confirmed we shall surely hear no more of the chivalry of these scoundrels, and this arch ruffian Morgan wanted but this display of brutal lust to

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs Moore, Miss Whitby, Messrs. Grafton, M'Laren, Hutchison, Fairhurst, Harrison, Black, Smith, Miller, White, and 18 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Ruth, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Vincent, from Tahiti 5th November, and Samoa 4th inst. Passengers—Messrs. Van Nostrand and E. Anderson. Captain, agent.

James Paterson (s), 500 tons, Captain Harley, from Rockhampton 24th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Burgeon, M'Marter, Wills, Blackman, Pringle, Luhrs, J. C. Kelman, Buchanan, Kimmis, Oaden, M'Intosh, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Dora, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Buonaparte, for New Caledonia; Mechanic, for South Sea Islands; John Vanner, for Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 30.

Mechanic, schooner, 67 tons, Captain Malcolm, for South Sea Islands.

Buonaparte, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Dounes, for New Caledonia.

John Vanner, ship, 727 tons, Captain Moore, for Auckland. Passenger: Mrs. Moore.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 30.

Zone, Freak, from Newcastle, with 240 tons coal; Connaught Ranger, from Lake Macquarie, with 60 tons coal; Star of Peace, from Clarence River, with 7000 feet timber, 400 bags maize; Liberty, from Manning River, with 130 bags lime, 50 tons limestone, 139 bags maize; Sarah Ann, Ida, from Brisbane Water, with 740 baskets shells, 10,000 feet timber, 200 posts and rails; Agenora, from Port Hacking, with 500 baskets shells; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 245 bales wool, 76 bales hay, 30 bags onions, 10 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 30.

Lydia, Margaret and Elizabeth, Dragon, for Newcastle; Sylvanus, for Jervis Bay; Connaught Ranger, for Lake Macquarie; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Woolloomooloo, for Myall River; Liberty, for Manning River; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

Ruth, from South Sea Islands: 40 casks limejuice, 11 casks cocoanut oil, Van Nostrand; 13 tons cocoanut oil, 16 casks limejuice, A. M'Arthur and Co.

James Paterson (s.), from Rockhampton: 18 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 14 bales wool, Brown; 36 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 215 ozs. gold, 20 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 48 bales wool, W. Busby; 11 bales wool, W. Dean and Co.; 16 bales wool, J. Lord; 20 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury; 27 bales wool, Bow, Thomson, and Co.; 39½ ozs. gold, Union Bank; 72½ ozs. gold, 27 bales wool, Bank of N. S. Wales; 45 bales wool, 60 hides, 3 casks tallow, Order.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 1 package tea, J. Powell; 499 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 45 bags fish, T. Ising; 4 packages, Mein; 2 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 2 packages, Vial D'Aram and Co.; 1 case, F. Giles and Co.; 21 packages fish, Ah Teak; 1 case, Government Printer; 1 case, Vennard and Stevens; 26 boxes fish, A. Solmitz and Co.; 10 cases, J. and E. Row; 5 packages, Telegraph Department; 20 hogsheads lime, Colonial Sugar Company; 186 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 111 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 25 cases fruit, J. Pope; 1 coop poultry, W. Weaver; 107 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 98 cases fruit, P. James; 75 cases fruit, C. Burke; 1 case, Mutual Provident Society; 16 bags oysters, 1 package, Emerson; 1 case, Botanic Gardens; 100 cases fruit, 1 bale, Hardy.

Mechanic, for South Sea Islands: 1 box tobacco, 2 hogsheads rum, 5 cases whisky, 12 bags sugar, 50 cases geneva, 5 cases wine, 1 package cigars, 4 packages coffee, 4 packages tea, J. Malcolm; 1 cask brandy, Brown and Co.; 30 cases brandy, Herring and Manton; 2 cases wine, 1 case coffee, 1 cask, Father Rocher; 2 tons coal, 300 pots, 2 tons flour, 1 ton biscuit, 35 tuns casks, 4 cases beer, 46 packages, A. S. Webster.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane: 2 cases tobacco, 2 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, Gifford and Bros; 56 mats sugar, 34 cases cyder, 15 cases wine, 100 bags flour, 28 packages, Fraser and Co.; 2 packages tea, Dunnicliff and Co.; 50 hogsheads ale, E. W. Fagan; 1 quarter-cask, Bligh and Harbottle; 41 packages, Kohn and Co.; 7 cases, C. Moore and Co.; 1 case, H. Schilsky; 30 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 11 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 1 case, Church, Brothers; 10 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 20 packages, F. Lassetter; 339 bags flour, 23 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 19 packages, W. S. Friend and Son; 7 packages, E. Vickery; 4 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 2 packages, J. Isaacs; 37 bags maize, 5 cases, A. S. N. Co.; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 7 kegs, W. Beriet; 1 case, E. Robinson; 1 piano, R. Macnish; 11 boxes type, Mrs. Thompson; 2 kegs, Mortimer; 1 cart, M'Paillamy; 6 horses, Burt and Co.; 4 horses, M'Neill; 6 horses, Murray; 9 horses, Peach; 100 bags flour, N. Caston; 1 case, Edens; 1 package, Saunders and Co.; 3 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 case, Pacific Insurance Company; 1 case, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, G. Gardner; 16 tubs butter, Graham and Mulholland; 3 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, W. A. Barron; 10 boxes soap, J. Caldwell; 3 cases fruit, Hargraves; 1 package, B. Bailey; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, Piddington; 1 quarter-cask wine, W. Lamb; 2 packages, A. Leneban; 5 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 31 bars, A. S. N. Co.; 1 package, J. Brush; 40 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 20 bags flour, E. Robinson; 15 cases stoves, R. Hill; 1 box, F. Gibes and Co.; 36 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 case, A. Tornaghi; 5 cases ice, Ice Company.

John Vanner, for Auckland: 216 bullocks, 250 sheep, H. Bell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Buonaparte, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Callao.—By the Granite City, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Amateur, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Fiji.—By the Mechanic, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Invercargill.—By the Craigievar, this day, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s), on Monday, at 4.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: December 30. Eliza, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Paul, for Melbourne; Armistice, barque, 340 tons, Captain Wentworth, for New Caledonia; Alert, schooner, 213 tons, Captain Owen, for Wallaroo; Craigievar, barque, 410 tons, Captain Moore, for Invercargill; Arno, ship, 916 tons, Captain Nason, for Cork; Granite City, ship, 771 tons, Captain Hodge, for Callao.

The Ruth left Tahiti on the 5th November, and Samoa (Navigators) on the 4th instant; she has had light N.N.E. and S.E. winds nearly all the passage, except when off New Caledonia, when she encountered a violent S.W. gale, which drove her as far as Norfolk Island.

The cargo of the Kembla (s.) consists of 80 kegs butter, 6 cases eggs, and sundries.

The James Paterson (s.) left Rockhampton on Thursday, December 24th, and Gladstone on Saturday, December 26th, at six a.m. Experienced strong gales of east and S.E. wind, with heavy squalls of wind and rain, accompanied by a heavy confused sea, as far as Cape Byron; from hence to Sydney moderate east and northerly winds, with cloudy weather. Arrived at Sydney Heads on Wednesday at six p.m. The Don Juan, schooner, was loading at Rockhampton for Sydney. The Fayaway, brig, was in the river, bound for Wide Bay. Passed the Telegraph (s.) on Wednesday, at six a.m., eight miles north of Seal Rocks. At five p.m. passed the Omega, barque, beating to the north, off Broken Bay.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA.—Through the indefatigable exertions of the gentlemen forming the committee, the regatta to be held to-morrow bids fair to eclipse all former events. The various races have been judiciously arranged, and, as will be seen by the published list of entrances, there will be no lack of competitors. The Amateur Champion Cup will bring together all our crack pullers, and a close contest is anticipated. The Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron will also be fully represented; Mr. Parbury's new yacht Xarifa showing for the first time, and should the weather but prove favourable, an excellent day's amusement will be afforded.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—DECEMBER 30.

15 bales wool, C. Rolleston
5132 packages tea, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
150 hogsheads beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
3 hogsheads earthenware, 7 cases pipes, 23 coils rope, 67 deals, 5 cases drapery, 8 cases soap, W. Druitt
60 hogsheads ale, F. M'Nab and Co.
24 casks spirits, Colonial Sugar Co.
29 cases oilstores, J. Macgregor
10 hogsheads, 6 quarter-casks brandy, H. Palmer
1 case perfumery, A. C. Jamison
6 hogsheads 29 quarter-casks 250 cases wine, Joske, Brothers, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

1 hogshead wine, W. Lamb
1 case perfumery, A. C. Jamison.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Frowning Beauty, barque, 365 tons, Marr, from Nelson.

December 29.—Abbey, schooner, 90 tons, from Wellington.

December 30.—Adelaide Bell, American ship, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

December 29.—Monarch, barque, Jamison, for Melbourne, with 349 tons coal.

December 29.—Atrevida, barque, 457 tons, Bessett, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.

TAHITI.

ARRIVAL.

October 20.—Esperance, from Sydney.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read with some vexation the details of a suit instituted at Shanghai in October last against Mr. J. Manning, for salvage on the steamer William IV., and I regret much that your account was not taken from the *China Record*, a copy of which is in my possession, as, in this paper, extracts are published from no less than five letters, which had been received by Mr. Manning from his principal in this colony previous to the attempted destruction of the vessel, announcing to him the fact that insurance had ceased. The originals were given in evidence at the trial, thus absolving him entirely from so villainous an imputation.

It would indeed be a strange zeal that would prompt the most worthless person to jeopardise his character for life for the sake of realising insurance proceeds for a company for which he was merely an agent, but in this case not only was it known to Mr. Manning that the vessel was unprotected, but it is a fact also that a policy originally taken out to cover his own commissions on the vessel had elapsed for nearly a year from want of instruction on his part to renew it.

There can be little doubt but that an attempt to sink the steamer was made by some one well conversant with the details of an engine-room, and probably by a person, who by being the first to give alarm, would expect to share in salvage; and Mr. John Manning, perhaps, made an unscrupulous enemy, by too openly and unguardedly expressing his suspicions affecting a person in that position without being able to support them by legal proof.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDYE MANNING.
Sydney, 30th December.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Board of Directors of this company have noticed in your paper of the 26th ultimo the publication of a trial for salvage of the William 4th steamer held at Shanghai in October last.

In this it appears that an imputation was attempted to be cast by a man named Rolls (on hearsay evidence) upon the agent of this company, as having been himself the party who had attempted the destruction of the vessel for the sake of recovering the insurance money for his principal.

At a board meeting held this day, the directors unanimously resolved to relieve Mr. J. Manning from so gross a stigma, by a publication of the fact that long before the disaster occurred, he was in possession of letters from Sydney advising them that their policy on the vessel had lapsed and would not be renewed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. L. WAUGH, chairman.
Illawarra S. N. Co.'s offices, December 29.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Lat. 33·51·41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 49s.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

December 29.—Phillis, from Newcastle; Storm Bird, from Sydney; Scotia, from Launceston; Victoria (s), from the coast.

December 30.—Otto, from Mauritius; City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town; Squaw, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 29.—City of Launceston (s.), for Launceston; Keera (s.), for Port Albert; Western (s.), for Portland.

December 30.—Mousse de Nantes, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
DECEMBER 30, 9 A.M.

Tenterfield ...	S.W. Raining.
Armidale ...	East. Cloudy. Bar. 26·828. Ther. 63.
Tamworth ...	N.N.W. Like rain.
Grafton ...	South. Cloudy.
Murrurundi ...	N.W. Cloudy.
Newcastle ...	N.W. Cloudy. Bar. 30·160. Ther. 70°
Mudgee ...	Calm. Cloudy.
Bathurst ...	South. Fine. Bar. 27·802. Ther. 71°
Forbes ...	N.E. Cloudy.
Young ...	Calm. Cloudy, close.
Goulburn ...	N.E. Fine and sultry. Bar. 27·950. Ther. 72°
Braidwood ...	North. Fine.
Yass ...	North. Dull and close.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Dull.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Cloudy and close.
Deniliquin ...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·708. Ther. 91°
Kiandra ...	N.W. Fine.
Albury ...	E., very light. Warm and close. Bar. 29·504. Ther. 78°
Queenscliff ...	S.S.W., light. Cloudy. Fine. Bar. 29·93. Ther. 85°
Cape Schanck ...	N.W., fresh. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 29·74. Ther. 75°
Cape Otway ...	S.W. Dull, misty, overcast. Bar. 29·750. Ther. 72° Ther. 63°
Portland Bay ...	E., light. Dull, cloudy, sultry. Bar. 30·72.
South Head ...	N.E. Fine, and clear.
Sydney ...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·03. Ther. 72·9
Wollongong ...	N.E. Fine.
Kiama ...	N.E. Fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., DECEMBER 30TH, 1863.

Stations	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale	26·828	63°	62·5	56·5	...	...	...	E	1	-
Newcastle	30·160	70°	82°	68°	61	65°	...	N.W.	2	..
Bathurst	27·802	71°	74°	69°	84°	56°	...	S.	2	5
Goulburn	27·950	72°	78°	64°	84°	54°	...	Calm	...	8
Albury	29·504	78°	88°	78°	...	59°	...	Calm	...	8
Deniliquin	29·708	91°	84°	67°	98	48°	...	N.W.	2	3

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

December 30.—Armidale, dull, and raining; Newcastle, cloudy; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, and warm; Albury, cloudy, and sultry; Deniliquin, fine, and warm.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WIND.	REMARKS.
December 30.	8 20 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and raining.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December, 1863.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
31	THURSDAY	4 53	7 7	0 10	0 51

The Sydney Morning Herald

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1863.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday the assent of the Governor, on behalf of her Majesty, to "The Appropriation Act," "The Cardiff Coal Company's Act," and "The Colonial Sugar Refining Company's Act" was communicated to the House by message brought down to the House by the Private Secretary.

The City Bank Bill was taken through committee and reported without amendments.

The Destitute Children's Society's Incorporate Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Seamen's Laws Amendment and Consolidation Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

On the motion of Mr. OGILVIE, the bill for the Prevention of Scab in Sheep was recommitted.

Mr. OGILVIE proposed to expunge the proviso added to the 13th clause, providing compensation for sheep which the owner elected to have destroyed.

After some discussion, the proviso was struck out on division, by a majority of 14 to 4.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned at a quarter-past 6 p.m., until 4 p.m., this day.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

Mr. W. FORSTER, in reply to a request by Mr. Cowper that he would produce any correspondence or reports from Mr. Chatfield, or minutes respecting the conduct of that gentleman as superintendent of police, having reference to his removal from the public service, said that though the Government had arrived at a decision on the case, the matter had not been formally before the Executive Council, and therefore that no minutes existed with reference to it. The papers might hereafter be produced, if the House so ordered.

In reply to Dr. Lang, Mr. HOLROYD said that the half-mile of road from the Great Western Road to the South Creek railway station was now under repair, and that there were no complaints as to want of accommodation for goods at that station, but that a rough goods shed should be erected if called for.

Mr. COWPER moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of censuring the Government for the course which it had pursued with reference to the removal of Mr. Chatfield, which, he contended, was a most arbitrary proceeding, and such as never had been taken with reference to any officer in the public service. This gentleman had been treated unjustly, in that no opportunity had been afforded him of making any explanation; and he ought not to be dismissed without this opportunity being given.

Mr. FORSTER declined to state the grounds upon which the Government had acted with reference to Mr. Chatfield. The correspondence would be produced if the House so ordered.

After some observations from Mr. COWPER, junior, Mr. DALGLEISH, and Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. LEARY, the motion was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. ROBERTSON, as a matter of privilege, brought under the notice of the House a statement printed and published in the votes and proceedings of that day, purporting to be a report of certain proceedings on the previous day on a question of order, which, he contended, was utterly erroneous, and he moved that the entry be expunged from the votes.

After a short discussion, the motion was negatived by 30 to 2.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, and the Governor's message having been read,

Mr. EAGAR moved resolutions authorising the issue of £400,000 upon Treasury bills bearing interest at fourpence per cent. per annum, chargeable upon, and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue, and after the expiration of twenty-four months to be taken and pass current in all payments on account of the revenue. The necessity for this loan was generally conceded, and the course now proposed to be taken was similar to that which was taken by the then Colonial Treasurer, Mr. R. Jones. These bills were to be resumed in twenty-four months, and would be provided for by increased taxation.

Mr. COWPER said that the resolutions proposed left it ambiguous whether this loan was to be used to cover old liabilities, or whether the Government intended to apply it without any restrictions to the service of the year 1864.

Mr. EAGAR said that the Government considered that it was at liberty to deal with this loan in its discretion.

Mr. SAMUEL said that it was quite immaterial whether the deficit at the end of 1863 was treated as the expenditure of that year or of 1864, as the balance must be carried over to the latter year. The more important question, however, was as to the prospect of these bills being taken up.

Mr. EAGAR said that he had had assurances from the representatives of the banks that these bills would be taken up largely by these institutions.

Mr. ROBERTSON was indisposed to give his sanction to this loan until the Government had perfected its scheme of taxation.

Mr. ARNOLD and Mr. COWPER both held the view that the Ministers should not have the power of dealing with the proceeds of these loans at their discre-

Mr. PIDDINGTON considered that the Government was not asking anything unreasonable. The question was entirely one of confidence in the Government.

Mr. DARVALL considered that before the Government could ask the House to trust it with the proposed loan, they ought to state clearly and distinctly what they intended to propose and stand by. This mode of raising money by Treasury Bills was very objectionable, and to attempt to raise it in this country, in which the money market was already tight, would cause a serious injury to the mercantile community. The proper mode of raising this loan was by debentures, which could be negotiated upon advantageous terms in the London market.

Mr. GARRETT raised a point of order upon the resolutions before the committee to the effect that they were informal and could not be entertained, on the ground that no sum could be voted in committee of Ways and Means in excess of what had been already voted in Committee of Supply. The practice of Parliament showed that the course now proposed was entirely contrary to parliamentary usage. The point raised was referred to the Speaker, who ruled that there was no necessity for a resolution of this nature to be preceded by a specific resolution in Committee of Supply. The Speaker suggested, however, that the resolution amended should not be prospective.

Mr. ALLEN proposed further to amend the resolution by giving the Government the alternative power of raising the amount required upon debentures.

Mr. ARNOLD jeered the Government for adopting Mr. Allen's proposal, and for picking up their policy at random. The proposal to take this loan with discretionary powers, was really taking discretionary power to carry on the current business of the country with borrowed money. If this resolution was carried, it would virtually be giving the Government power to carry on the government for a lengthened period without calling Parliament together, and would facilitate their threatened appeal to the country.

Mr. MARTIN pointed out the erroneousness of the argument of the last speaker, that the proceeds of this loan could be applied upon a mere resolution of the House. The Government only desired to place itself in a position to anticipate the proceeds of the taxes which might not have come in, to meet the expenditure as emergency might arise. There was no desire to defray current expenditure by means of a loan.

Mr. COWPER said that he would not oppose the resolutions if the Government would consent to limit the application of the loan to the service of the present and past years, but that otherwise he should oppose the resolutions at every stage.

Mr. EAGAR declined to accept the suggestion.

After a lengthened debate, the committee divided upon the first resolution, as proposed to be amended by the omission of the words 1864 from the operation of the proposed loan, and the amendment was negatived upon a division by 20 to 18.

Upon the resolutions being put collectively,

Mr. ARNOLD again addressed the House in opposition to the amended resolutions, which he characterised as unprecedented in the parliamentary history of the colony.

Mr. ALLEN taunted the members of the late Government with inconsistency in themselves proposing a permanent loan to defray current expenditure, and refusing to this Government its moderate proposal of a deficiency loan, which must be redeemed in two years.

Mr. W. FORSTER pointed out the impossibility of separating the expenditure of the two years. It was incumbent upon the committee to provide the Government with the means now sought in the peculiar position in which the country was placed.

Mr. COWPER would not consent to arm the Government with greater power than to provide for bygone liabilities.

Mr. MARTIN urged an immediate decision upon the resolutions, reserving further opposition to future stages of the measure.

After a long debate, Mr. GARRETT, at twenty minutes to three o'clock, moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next, which motion was negatived by 20 to 17.

The House had not risen at the time of our going to press.

A DEATH which may be deemed a calamity of a public nature has once more awakened the general sympathy and regret. Just at the moment when the immense cortege attended to the tomb the gentleman whose death we had lately to deplore, another about the same age—for both were still young—also in a public position, and to whom also the future was invested with unusual attraction, was by an accident, not less unexpected, passing away from earth. The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, the minister of St. Mark's Church, has, like Mr. CHARLES FAIRFAX, left behind a widow and infant children. In the first instance, everything that pecuniary competence can provide, is within the reach of the bereaved. The lot of the family of the rev. gentleman deceased is otherwise. Out of an income only such as the clerical profession commonly yields, Mr. RICHARDSON effected an insurance of his life for £500. We are glad that he did so, not only for the sake of his memory, but on account of his household. But such a sum would only suffice to carry them through a short stage from their bereavement, and alone would be a transient disguise of the real destitution which must rapidly come upon them, if those who have respected the pastor and neighbour take no heed of the children, or of the cloud which has overcast their temporal prospects.

This, we are glad to learn, will not be the case. The strong emotion awakened in a very wide circle by the sad event will not expend itself in unavailing lamentings. The dead cannot be recalled to life, but his memory may be honoured by the prompt and generous help to supplement a provision too scanty for any but the most temporary purposes.

Mr. RICHARDSON was not much known to the general public until the movement made by this colony to succour the poor of Lancashire. He was active and exemplary as a clergyman—zealous in promoting the educational and other interests of his district in connexion with his own church. But on that occasion he manifested a very deep sympathy with a more public object. We met him many times as a member of the committee, and saw with how much personal effort, and with what enthusiasm, he obtained from all classes of the people some expression of their concern for their suffering though distant fellow-countrymen.

The sympathy he felt for the children of our cotton spinners, whose parents could not aid them by their labour, is now due to his own. The children of the weaver may see once more an industrious father restored to work, to wages, and to plenty, and may find future abundance even rendered more sweet by the contrast with former privations. But from his dwelling, with all he was to his children, or might have been by capabilities, consideration, influence, authority, and care, he has now departed for ever. It is one of the cherished maxims of a popular belief, founded on the strongest of our religious impulses, that Heaven returns to the household of the benevolent and good the blessings they have diffused. A hollow and mocking philosophy may deny a grand general truth, by picking out of the course of life a few imperfect examples; thank GOD, they who hold it are in the minority. Many a poor man takes from his own scanty store what may be necessary to meet the more urgent wants of his neighbours, and says to his wife and children, "We will be none the poorer." Mr. RICHARDSON, from a small income, gave to the poor, we understand, more than would have been due in common judgment. His children could not appreciate his benevolence, but they will find in Christian compassion that such actions will not go unrewarded.

St. Mark's will, we hope, find to-day a warm response from the congregation, and the general public. A contribution neither disproportionate to the case, nor our common circumstance, and the frequent claims on our kindness, would place these children above absolute want, and enable their young mother to educate them for some useful station in life. Mr. RICHARDSON showed his proper regard for their possible dependence to the extent of his means—could he have done more? Those who forbid to clergymen the search for wealth—who bind them to rigid economy, often self-denial—who pay them not more than men often earn in mechanical employment; who expect them to quit their posts when they cease to be efficient for their duties; who enforce upon them their own doctrine of Providence by often leaving them little else to trust to—should certainly be active in their efforts to assist their families when they die.

This season of festivity which awakened such expectation of enjoyment has been saddened by many striking domestic calamities. Thus we have seen Mrs. JOSEPHSON, the mother of a numerous family, taken from them in the midst of the hilarity of the Christmas pleasures, by a death so affecting as to move every heart we have seen the member of our own firm, having more than usual influence and promise, smitten down by a sudden stroke,—we have seen a young minister of religion, respected for his piety and charity to the poor, taken in a moment from his home and people; nor do we forget the misfortune of the young men who found on their holiday a watery grave, or of those persons in other stations of life, whose loss, though affecting a smaller circle, within its surface may be felt not less intensely.

But regrets are useless. The business of life, and even its brevity, will not permit us to indulge long intervals of sorrow. Every man has his share of this, past or to come; but every man has his duties to those who suffer, from this very communion in suffering. Those who are not susceptible of such sympathies are incapable of the purest pleasures, and when their day of calamity comes they can look with confidence neither to heaven nor earth, for man they have not befriended, and GOD they have not obeyed.

Often when we have seen ministers of religion carried to the tomb—from a pleasant dwelling—from a family which never felt before the pinching of want,—attended by the pageantry of funereal pomp, and all the tokens of respect and affection—we have called up the contrast which we knew too well—of clergymen's orphans and widows, forgotten by the world and having before them the toil and battle of life. But from such humble homes have often come forth the greatest and noblest of men, whose career has shed lustre once more on a venerable but long-forgotten name. A narrow income is often a grand impulse to effort and perseverance. But what can save a family crushed by absolute destitution?

We commend this case to public notice. Let those who have found in this season nothing to overcast their own domestic pleasures offer to those who have found only mourning, their sympathy or, if needed, their aid. Such a tribute may well close this year and its chequered scenes.

OUR latest American news is still that which was received by the mail, and the outlines of which were published in the *Herald* of the 14th instant. A perusal of the fuller accounts which we find in the journals that have since come to hand, while fully sustaining the statement that ROSECRANZ was defeated at the battle of Chickamauga, also reveals the fact that the victory was a very incomplete one for the Confederates. It was intended to have been a crushing and decisive defeat, and at the risk of weakening other armies a very large force had been concentrated in order to make sure of an overwhelming superiority. Part of the plan was carried out, but a part also remained unaccomplished. The attack was evidently well directed, and for a time the Federal army was cut in two. But the indomitable resistance offered by General THOMAS saved the army, and ROSECRANZ, though a heavy loser, both in men and material, was able to fall back to Chattanooga. A defeat, of course, is unfavourable to his prestige, and arrests his progress, but the victory was also a very costly and exhausting one to the Confederates. It appears to have been the policy prescribed by General HALLECK that BURNSIDE and ROSECRANZ should unite, and then march upon Atlanta, which is important as a great seat of the powder manufacture. The execution of this scheme, which might have been carried out if ROSECRANZ had been victorious, and which, if successful, would have severed the principal railway communication between Richmond and the Gulf States, has been certainly postponed by the Federal defeat. But, on the other hand, the Confederates have done nothing more effectual than impose a temporary check on the Federal advance. The scheme may be tried again, and with better luck next time. Both the Federal Generals occupy commanding positions in Tennessee, and the threat said to have been made by JEFFERSON DAVIS, that they should be driven out at any cost, has not yet been executed. It is remarkable, throughout the whole of the war, how impossible it has been for either side to achieve such a complete and decisive victory as would place the defeated army at its mercy. The most bloody and obstinate engagements have left the defeated side too strong to be lightly trifled with, and the victorious side too much crippled to be able to pursue its advantage. Under these circumstances strategy has had less to do with the course of events than courage and equipment, and the war has been a series of battles rather than a succession of campaigns.

The position of ROSECRANZ appears to be strong for defensive purposes. His weakness lies simply in the difficulty of keeping open his communications. He can hold his ground easily if he can be reinforced and provisioned, and if refreshed in that way he is in a position for taking any favourable opportunity for trying a second advance. Unless he can be dislodged he can detain in front of him an army at least as large as his own, and to the Confederates who have to make up by rapid movements for an inferiority of numbers, the enforced idleness of a large army is a great hindrance. Having failed to overwhelm ROSECRANZ, or to prevent his falling back on Chattanooga and entrenching himself strongly there, the only way of forcing him back is by interrupting his communications, and this seemed to be the nature of the strife at the latest dates. The Federal Government was sending forward reinforcements as fast as it could, and the Confederates were doing all in their power to intercept them. If both the Federal Generals can hold their ground and get refitted for a fresh start, then the Confederates will have gained the march into Georgia. But if ROSECRANZ should be obliged to fall back on Tullahoma or Nashville, then the victory will have been anything but barren. Though not resulting as intended in the annihilation of the invader, it will have compelled his withdrawal.

It is getting increasingly evident, however, that both sides are sorely pressed for want of men. Mr. LINCOLN's first draught of 300,000 men is stated on good authority to have fallen considerably short of realising 100,000. A large proportion of even this number are substitutes, and the unwillingness of many of those whose poverty compels them to serve is evidenced by the fact that deserters are being continually shot. The fines for exemption, however, must have put a little money into the Treasury, as every one who declines to serve has to pay three hundred dollars, or about £60. This was intended to be a heavy tax on the peace party among the Democrats, who from political motives might refuse to fight the Southerners, but it has acted as an exemption for the rich, and on that account has not increased the good feeling among the poorer classes. The second levy of 300,000 men, which is reported by the latest news to have been ordered, cannot be more successful than the first, and may prove much less so. In that case the difficulty of filling up the regiments will be evidently increased, for a third levy, which would complete the authorised number, would not do much. A levy *en masse*, which is equivalent to seizing every able-bodied man that can be found and forced into the ranks, has been talked of, but so serious a step as that would only be adopted as a last resort. Anything like volunteering is obviously at an end, and this proved unwillingness on the part of the people to go in person to the wars is a better test of the popular sentiment than the declamation of the journals can be. That the people love the Union is evident enough; but that a large number do not love it enough to sacrifice their lives for it is also evident.

In the South the want of men is greater still. There, the Government being more despotic in its spirit, has not hesitated to suppress personal rights. Men have been hunted down and forced to join the army, and beyond the few that have as yet by bribery or cunning managed to escape this treatment, the South has no reserve force to fall back upon. It must either war with its present armies, or yield, or depend on French help, and pay the stipulated price.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
MELBOURNE.
Wednesday evening.

THE Albert Club Eleven entertained the English Eleven at dinner, last night. The opportunity was availed of to present Thompson with a silver cup, in acknowledgment of his services as top scorer in the recent match. George Parr officiated as spokesman.

Later news from America published this morning, as coming from Captain Turner, of the Roslyn, to the American consul. The dates are not later than those received by England, and the authenticity is doubted by Americans, who suspect Californian exaggeration.

The Great Victoria cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of wool and 18,153 ounces of gold. The Glencoe cleared for Hongkong with 6466 ounces of gold.

The shipments of gold for the current year nearly equal those of last. Wool sales less animated, but full rates obtained. 600 bales sold of 2100 offered.

ARRIVED—Otto, from Mauritius; Yorick, from London; General Havelock, from Marseilles; Squaw, from Newcastle.

SAILED—Mary and Rose, for Sydney; Mousse de Nantes, for Bourbon.

BY advices from Melbourne it is reported that the captain of the ship Roslyn, from San Francisco, had brought some extraordinary American news, which he had unfolded to the Consul there, to the effect that Virginia had been evacuated by the Confederates, that North Carolina had seceded from the secession, and that Louisiana wished to return to the Union. The whole, however, is a mere cock-and-bull story, as may be proved by a comparison of dates. The Roslyn left San Francisco on the 17th of October, and could not, therefore, bring later eastern news than to the 16th. The latest paper brought appears to have been of the 14th, as the *Age* acknowledges one of that date, extracts from which appeared in the *Herald* yesterday. Now we had by the mail direct news from New York to the 17th October, that is, one day later than the Roslyn could possibly bring; and our latest special telegram via Suez, which is dated November 2nd from London, mentions, as the latest American news at that date, that Mr. Lincoln had called for another 300,000 volunteers—a very unlikely proceeding if the rebellion had already collapsed. The captain of the Roslyn, therefore, who arrived at Melbourne on the 23rd of this month, and who seems to have kept his wonderful intelligence back for several days, has been practising on the credulity of his listeners, and trying to find how far he could hoax the *gobemouches* of Melbourne.

THE LATE REV. G. W. RICHARDSON.—The funeral of the late Rev. G. W. Richardson will take place to-day, from St. Mark's Church, Darlinghurst, at 3 p.m. A meeting of the friends of the deceased will be held in the vestry of that Church, at half-past two, for the purpose of forming a committee to carry out such measures with regard to the widow and children as may seem desirable.

CIVIL SERVICE REUNION.—At a meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Reunion, held at the Volunteer Club, last evening, it was unanimously resolved in consequence of no official reply having been received by the deputation at this late period of the intention of the Government to grant a holiday on the 2nd proximo, to postpone the holiday of the picnic until the 26th January next, Anniversary Day.

FREE TRADE.—We are informed that a meeting of the Free Trade League Committee was held on Tuesday evening, at which it was decided to have the first lecture on the principles of the league delivered about middle of January.

TOXTETH PARK SABBATH SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above school was held on Tuesday last in the beautiful garden and grounds of the Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C. About 100 children were present, and after heartily enjoying the various games of cricketing, swinging, &c., provided for them by the care and kindness of Mrs. Allen and family, who have long taken a deep interest in the welfare of the children, and to whose untiring efforts the success of the above school is chiefly owing, they were again assembled, and each scholar was presented with a suitable reward. Each child had the privilege of selecting their own book out of a choice assortment of bibles, prayer, hymn books, biographies and tales. After the books were distributed, the children were arranged under the lovely foliage of several fine oak trees, where they were refreshed with a bountiful supply of tea, cake, fruit, &c. They then resumed their sports until dusk, when they returned to their homes highly gratified with their entertainment.—*Communicated.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILLIP-STREET.—The annual congregational meeting of the Church (opened with devotional exercises and an address by the pastor, the Rev. Adam Thomson) was held on Monday evening, when the report of the managers, and the financial statement of the treasurer, for the year ending 15th December, were read and adopted. Reference was made to several objects interesting enough in themselves, but not of special public interest. It may, however, be stated that, apart from Missionary efforts, no less a sum than £1157 5s. 7d. had been raised during the past year for congregational and church-liquidating purposes. Office-bearers were elected in place of those who retired and resigned. A cordial vote of thanks to those gentlemen retiring, and to the chairman, Mr. J. Richardson, terminated the proceedings.

THE NEW SPEAKER, WITH AN ESSAY ON ELOCUTION.—This useful educational work, written in Sydney, by Mr. John Connery, was favourably reviewed in this journal some months ago, and is familiar to many of our readers. It is held in high estimation by Mr. Charles Kean, and the receipt of the following letter from this great master of elocution has no doubt afforded much gratification to the author:—"My dear Sir,—I am extremely obliged by your kind note and for the book which you have been good enough to forward for my acceptance. I was already in possession of the same, having purchased a copy in London in 1861, and which has accompanied me to Australia. It is a most valuable work, and one which every public speaker ought to possess. With many thanks, believe me, dear Sir, very truly yours—(Signed) C. KEAN, 4, Lyons'-terrace, Sydney, 4th December, 1863."

CRICKET.—A match was played on the Darlington cricket ground on Boxing-day, between the Undaunted and Newtown clubs, the latter winning by seventy-nine

THE KEAN PERFORMANCES.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Charles Kean appeared in his admirable impersonation of Louis XI. The peculiarities and abhorrent features in the character of the most celebrated monarch of the fifteenth century are so faithfully pourtrayed by the artist, so far as history will permit us to judge, that it may be regarded as a most instructive performance. Mr. Kean is greatest in those characters where consummate art is required for development. This evening, The Gamester will be repeated, with the Pantomime.

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY MARCH.—It is gratifying to notice that our local musicians are turning their attention to composition, and generally with very creditable success. A march, bearing the above title, and composed by Mr. J. R. Sothern, has been published by Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., and has been most favourably spoken of. It is extremely pleasing and well harmonised—the time being admirably expressed throughout. One of its great recommendations is that the composer has placed its execution within the abilities of most performers on the pianoforte, at the same time preserving full chords and pleasing variations of the original subject transposed into minor keys. We feel assured it will become a favourite, and many will, doubtless, perform it for the first time to-morrow. The march is dedicated to Colonel Kempt, and is a very creditable specimen of musical lithography.

DINNER TO RICHARD GREEN.—The sub-committee met yesterday, and it was resolved that the banquet should take place on Monday week. The committee comprised upwards of fifty of the most influential gentlemen in the city, who will meet nightly to carry the business into effect.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The roof of a house, the property of Mr. R. Towns, situate in Pitt-street North, accidentally caught fire yesterday afternoon. The house adjoins Biddell, Brothers' confectionery factory, and, it is said, some sparks from the chimney of that establishment fell upon the roof and caused the shingles to ignite. The combustion was discovered about two p.m., and the flames were quickly extinguished by the firemen. The damage was of small extent, and confined entirely to the roof. The engine of the No. 2 Volunteers (stationed at Mr. A. Moore's, Pitt-street) was first at the fire, and was followed by one of the Insurance Companies' Brigade, and by that of the Haymarket Volunteers. The engines were not required to work. A crowd of people collected in the street, and there was also a number of the police present.

THE LATE FIRE ON BRICKFIELD-HILL.—The inquest respecting the origin of the fire which occurred on Sunday afternoon at the premises 593, George-street South, begun before the City Coroner on Tuesday, was resumed and concluded yesterday. Mr. Garrick, solicitor, of the Sydney Insurance Company, was present throughout the proceedings, and Mr. Carroll watched the case on behalf of Michael Healey. The fire broke out about two o'clock, when Mrs. Healey was leaving the premises, to visit a person living at the Haymarket. According to her evidence and that of several other witnesses who appear to have seen the fire from the street, the lane, and the rear, simultaneously, she had no sooner closed the back door and entered the lane at the side of the house, than she saw smoke issuing from between the weatherboards and brickwork of the place, and she was then also told of the fire by a person in the lane. She went back, the distance being only a few feet, but it was found impossible to enter as the building was filled with smoke. Nothing but two chairs could then be saved from the flames. A nurse-girl who was holding a child which it was said was ill was in the yard about a quarter of an hour whilst her mistress was preparing to go out, and a lad who works for Healey and the Municipal Council, was lying down in the stable at the back. The nursegirl's evidence about the discovery of the fire agreed with that of her mistress, and she stated that Mrs. Healey had only been once in the shop on that Sunday morning, and that was before twelve o'clock. The lad in the stable was told of the fire by Mrs. Healey. He went round to the front, helped to break open the door, and there saw flames in both windows and in all parts of the shop. He returned to the stable and got out the horse, which, however, as he said, bolted. He followed it for seven or eight miles along the Parramatta Road, and got back to Sydney about six o'clock. John Foy, who kept a grocer's shop next door, deposed that he was a sufferer from the fire, and that he was not insured. When the fire occurred he saw Mrs. Healey after she had closed the back door. She took the child from the nurse, gave some directions about a doctor, told Tim (the servant lad) to look after the money, and, without staying to put a cape she held in her hand on the child, she hurriedly left the yard. Healey had told him some time since, when talking about a fire which had then lately occurred, that he intended to insure, and had recommended witness to do the same. Michael Healey, grocer, and carter in the employ of the Municipal Council, deposed, that about four or five months ago, he went to live at 593, George-street. He knew nothing of the fire. On Sunday morning, he left his wife and two children on the premises, and at about ten o'clock he went to Manly Beach on business. He heard of the fire when walking along the beach in the afternoon, and on his return to Sydney after seeing that his house had been burnt down, he found his wife and children at his sister's. His wife then told him of what took place after the discovery of the fire, and said that she did not know how the fire had originated. His books were on the shop counter, but he had no book showing the names of the persons from whom he bought goods. A short time back he bought some hams on credit, which he gave to his customers; he never took stock; on the 11th of November last he insured in the Sydney Insurance Company for £330; he had wished to be insured for £550, but did not care for the amount as long as the rate of policy was not large; he had applied to get insured in two other offices, but his applications were refused after the surveyors had examined the building; he believed he had more goods in his shop when the fire broke out than when the Sydney Insurance Company's surveyor examined his stock, as, to the best of his belief, he took in more stock than he disposed of; he was not driving a good trade, but had a good handy one over the counter; he put no money into the bank lately; he sometimes paid his takings into the bank weekly, and sometimes daily. The shop was lighted with gas, a burner being placed in each window and one in the middle; he turned off the gas on Christmas night and never turned it on since. He went into the shop twice on Sunday morning, but had no light with him; he then saw that the rats had destroyed some figs in the window and had eaten holes into some bags of flour. He always carried his valuable papers with him, and had his policy of insurance with him at Manly Beach on Sunday; it was not worn and dirty; he wrapped it in paper. He was in debt, his liabilities being about £150; he had now about £1 in the bank. He owned three houses, for which he received £5 a week rent; he was making money in his business. He and his family spent Saturday at Manly Beach, with his sister and his brother-in-law; he then had with him £55 in, he believed, one pound notes, which he had taken in the shop during the ten days preceding; his wife took the money out of his pockets, and put it in a small tea-chest in the shop on Sunday, and it was destroyed in the fire. He went to Manly Beach on Sunday, as he had the day before promised to tell his sister and brother-in-law how his child was; it had been unwell on Saturday, and was dangerously ill on Sunday morning. Anastatia Healey's testimony agreed with that of her husband. The nurse girl and the servant lad deposed that the premises were infested with rats, and that they had not seen any goods removed from the shop otherwise than in the ordinary course of business. T. J. Bown, superintendent of the Insurance Company's fire brigade, deposed that after the fire, which had lasted a little more than a quarter of an hour, had been extinguished, one of his men was left in charge of the place, and he (the witness) had subsequently examined the *debris*. He found twenty-eight empty boxes, and there appeared to have been very little stock. The bank, cheque, and shop books produced were taken off the counter. He discovered a case of matches very little damaged near to where the fire had apparently begun. The gas had been turned off, as stated by the witness Healey, above the meter but not at the main. The coroner summed up, and the jury after a short retirement declared the following verdict, "We find that the house occupied by Mr. Healey, situated in George-street, was burnt, but there is no evidence to show how the fire originated."

CORONER'S COURT.—The City Coroner held an inquest at Cook's River, on Tuesday. In agreement with the medical and other evidence he found that the deceased, an illegitimate male infant, died from pressure during birth.

DETERMINED SUICIDE AT BALMAIN.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Rob Roy public-house, Balmain, respecting the death of a stonemason named William Clarke, who committed suicide on Tuesday morning. Deceased, it was stated, was sixty-two years of age, and had been in the colony for a number of years. He was employed by a dairyman named Watt, and was described by the witnesses as an inoffensive decrepid inebriate; he was occupied in looking after cows, though for the last fortnight he had not done any work. On Monday night he was seen to enter the hut in which he slept being then drunk, and very early the next morning a boy named Thomas Watt saw him come out of the place, look round, and then return, fastening the door after him. The boy went to the hut after breakfast, and then found the wretched man suspended by a clothes-line, which was tied tightly round his neck; one end passed over a beam in the roof, and was then fastened to a nail in the wall. A table knife, on which was human blood, lay near, and there was a bleeding wound on the left side of the man's neck. The body was besmeared with gore, and the cut had apparently been made before the unhappy man had recourse to hanging, for the rope at the end of the wall was also blood-stained. The body when found was in a kneeling posture. Dr. G. S. Evans deposed that the wound in deceased's neck was not of a dangerous character, and that death had resulted from strangulation. Clarke's sanity had never been doubted, and it was not known that he had contemplated self-destruction. Jury's verdict:—Deceased committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope on the morning of the 29th instant, but what state of mind he was in we have no evidence to say."

SUDDEN DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—A case of sunstroke occurred on Monday, at Pascoevale, to a labouring man named William Mullins, which resulted fatally shortly afterwards. He was at work haymaking on Mr. M'Lachlan's farm, when he was suddenly seized with a shaking fit, and fell down insensible, and though medical aid was procured, the poor fellow died in about twenty minutes afterwards.—*Melbourne Age*, December 24.

GOOSEBERRIES.—It is generally supposed that the climate of the Murrumbidgee is unfavourable to the growth of this succulent English fruit, but we have been shown a sample, grown within three miles of the township, which would do no discredit to home production. We are not quoting them as gigantic gooseberries, but some measure ... inches round. The coolness of the season ...

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 29th December, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Lock-up, Canonba. Emptying Privies during 1864 at the Victoria Barracks and Military and Colonial Buildings in Sydney. Timber for Fitzroy Dock Works for 1864. Stores for ditto ditto.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 5th January, 1864.
Court House, Picton. Watch-house, Picton	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 12th January, 1864.
Steam Crane for Port of Newcastle. Court House and Lock-up, Narrabri. Reserve Station, Jugiong.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 19th January, 1864.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
22nd December, 1863.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails to and from the undermentioned places for ten months, or one year and ten months, from 1st March next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

NORTHERN ROAD.

1. To and from Walgett and Tates' Station, Culgoa River, via Forrester's, on the Barwin and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's on Bokhara River, once a week.

In addition to the conditions published in the notice of the 1st September last, it is required that every tender for the services abovenamed shall be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate that tenderer is a respectable and responsible party, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

Crown Lands, Occupation Office,
Sydney, 9th October, 1863.

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO LEASES.—The attention of all parties interested is directed to the notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, dated the 6th instant, intimating that the several undermentioned claims to lease have been referred to arbitration, viz :—

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—(No. 1.) A. Rodgers, of Glen Elgin, v. O. Bloxsome, of Whitmore.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.—(No. 2.) The representatives of the late H. Dangar, of Bulleori, v. John Brown, of Mille South.

LACHLAN AND DARLING DISTRICTS.—(No. 3.) J. M'Evoy, of Moon Moon Curra, Lachlan, v. J. Tyson, of Tyson's, Darling. (No. 4.) J. M'Evoy, of Moon Moon Curra, Lachlan, v. J. Tyson, of Juanbung, Darling.

Legislative Chambers, Brisbane, Queensland,
14th December, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS. — A Commission, composed of Members of the Parliament of Queensland, having been appointed for the purpose of determining on Plans for new Houses of Parliament proposed to be erected in Brisbane, Architects are hereby invited to furnish complete Designs for suitable buildings, the estimated cost of which shall not exceed twenty thousand pounds (£20,000).

A premium of Two Hundred Pounds will be awarded for the most approved design, and One Hundred Pounds for the second best, furnished according to the conditions herein referred to, such designs becoming the property of the Government.

Designs to be sent in on or before the 31st day of March, 1864, under cover, to the undersigned, from whom a plan and levels of the site, a printed form of conditions of the competition, and all necessary information may be obtained, on application in writing.

LEWIS A. BERNAYS, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, acting as Secretary to the Commission.

Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, Queensland, 19th November, 1863.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—TENDERS will be received at this office, up to noon on the 31st of JANUARY, 1864, for the construction of the first section, comprising twenty miles (from Ipswich to the Little Liverpool Range) of the Southern and Western Railway.

The plans and specifications for the above work may be seen on and after the 1st January next, at the temporary offices of the Engineer-in-Chief of Railways, North Ipswich.

The works will comprise fencing and clearing, and the necessary earth and rock cutting and embankments, bridging, culverts, drains, forming, &c. ; as also the ballasting and laying of the permanent way for a 3 feet 6 inch gauge single line of railway.

A. MACALISTER.

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Consulting Engineer
James W. Dunlop.
Secretary
R. Ronald.
Temporary Offices, 15, Jamison-street.

Application for shares to be made on or before 5th January, 1864, to the secretary, Mr. R. Ronald, 15, Jamison-street, where prospectuses, forms of application, and all information can be obtained.

R. RONALD, secretary.
15, Jamison-street.

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ANNUITY,
And ENDOWMENT business transacted on the most favourable terms.

The profits, which are periodically ascertained and annually divided among the assured, greatly exceed those allotted by the most successful of European offices, even those established on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

The Society's Policies are more valuable as family provisions than those of ANY OTHER OFFICE, as they are exempt, subject to certain reasonable limitations, from seizure or levy on the part of creditors.

INVESTMENTS.

MONEY is lent on approved city and suburban real estate.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1. 1862.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Offices—London, Melbourne, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds, £700,000.
Annual Revenue, £250,000.
Offices in Sydney, 62, Margaret-street.
Medical Referee, Dr. Alloway.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances can be effected on buildings and contents, in New South Wales and Queensland, on the most favourable terms, with prompt settlement of claims in Sydney and at agencies.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Moderate rates, perfect security, and total profits divided amongst participating assurers.

The whole of the profits are divided amongst participating assurers, less a charge of 10 per cent. on premiums for expenses of management, being equal to a saving of 4 per cent. over assurances effected in offices transacting business on the purely mutual principle. All policies effected before the 31st December will participate in the profits one year sooner than if taken out after that date. The rates are peculiarly favourable for young assurers.

Rates for an assurance of £100 for the whole term of life :—

Age next Birthday (without profits)	Annual Premium (without profits)	Age next Birthday (with profits)	Annual Premium (with profits)
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20	1 12 7	20	1 16 9
25	1 17 1	25	2 1 11
30	2 2 7	30	2 8 0
35	2 8 8	35	2 14 11
40	2 16 8	40	3 3 11
45	3 5 9	45	3 14 3
50	3 19 0	50	4 7 4

Advances made on the security of Life Policies, interest being charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Detailed prospectuses, proposal forms, and other information may be obtained at the Office, No. 62, Margaret-street, or from any of the Company's agents.

ROBERT HENDERSON Acting Resident Secretary.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £2,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 235, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | E. C. Weekes, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
Fire Surveyor. | Marine Surveyor.
W. E. Kemp, Esq. | Captain R. T. Moodie.
London Agents: Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
Melbourne Agent: John Watson, Collins-street.

This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of Fire and Marine Insurance at the current rates of premium.

Marine losses made payable in London or Sydney at the option of the assured.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, manager.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
FIRE SURVEYOR:
J. F. Hilly, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. F. Norie.

This Company effects transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE insurance.

The directors meet daily for the dispatch of business.

Claims upon the Company are equitably adjusted and promptly settled.

Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.

Forms of application, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, the returns issued by the Imperial Parliament fully prove the high character this Company has ever maintained with the British public; the INCREASE in payments of duty, without the aid of amalgamations and purchases, being considerably in excess of any other Provincial Office.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all the insurance companies in this colony, viz :—

First Class.—On buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only, from 3s to 6s 6d per cent. per annum.

Second Class.—On buildings occupied for the storage of merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s 6d to 11s 6d per cent.

Third Class.—From 12s 6d to 25s per cent. Special risks will be taken at equitable rates.

SURVEYOR.—WILLIAM WEAVER, Esq., C.E.
LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to two per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they had been current, and to this fact the attention of intending insurers is particularly invited.

Policies are issued and claims settled by the undersigned, in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—DR. O'BRIEN, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished, on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1862.

Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

HARD TIMES.—NOTICE TO EVERYONE IN WANT OF MONEY.—CASH ADVANCED on Deeds, Plate, Jewellery, Books, articles of vertu, and portable property of every description, from one shilling to one thousand pounds.

BOXES STORED at one shilling a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same.

An AUCTION held every day, for the disposal of all kinds of property, and cash advanced on the same without any charge, if left for immediate sale.

Any quantity of new and second-hand Furniture or other effects purchased, for cash

Private communications strictly attended to.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Brokers, Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.
Established 1840

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.

Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general

November 28th.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Carpet and Bedding Warehouse, established 1835.—In the Assigned Estate of ANDREW LENEHAN the Trustees have appointed the undersigned to dispose of the extensive collection of superior manufactured furniture, platedware, chandeliers, bedding, brass and iron bedsteads, carpets, and every thing necessary for the complete furnishing of any description of dwelling at very reduced prices, he therefore invites his friends and the public to avail themselves of so desirable an opportunity of supplying their wants at cost price. ANDREW LENEHAN, 179, Castlereagh-street.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.—Rainbow Wine and Spirit Vaults, Pitt and King streets (established 28 years).—The proprietor begs to call attention of families and picnic parties to his very large and extensive stocks of Wines, Spirits, and Beers, &c., &c., which will be supplied from the above establishment during the forthcoming holidays cheaper than any other establishment in the city, comparing the age and quality of the article with the price charged. The public have a choice to select from a stock of wines of over 6000 dozen bottles, and any quantity in wood, varying in age from three to twenty-nine years old. Also in spirits any quantity can be had at wholesale prices (both in wood and bottle), which is strictly the motto of this establishment,—a good article and no two prices.

One dozen cases are made up to suit the above, consisting of 2 bottles brandy, 2 bottles rum, 1 bottle whisky, 1 ditto old tom, 2 ditto port, 2 ditto sherry, and 2 ditto claret—34s. 6d.

A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TONIC ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA and QUININE, for Weakness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Extreme Lassitude, Ague, and is particularly useful in the incipient or first stage of decline. This purely vegetable tonic having been in use for many years, and having been extensively prescribed by the faculty, is now established as the safest and most efficacious medicine of its class ever offered to the public. It will agree with persons of the weakest constitution, and can be safely administered to persons of all ages; and in all cases after taking a few doses decidedly beneficial effect has been the result. As a summer tonic it stands unrivalled.

Dose—a teaspoonful; to be taken in a wine glass of water after each meal.

Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street, opposite the Police Office, Sydney; and sold in bottles at 3s. 6d., and 6s. each.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, wholesale and retail. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North (authors of the "Silent Friend," price 2s. 6d.), can be consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, and all cases arising from imprudence.

DR. PERRY and CO. on NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Just published, a new edition of "SILENT FRIEND." Price 2s. 6d., by post 3s.

The Silent Friend—a popular medical essay, treating upon nervous and physical debility resulting from either youthful indiscretion or other injurious habits or excesses, by Dr. PERRY and CO., consulting surgeons, 126 Castlereagh street, Sydney.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF DRUGS.—W. LARMER is now landing from the Colonial Empire, Duncan Dunbar, and Granite City largeparcels of drugs and chemicals, and patent medicines.
Ching's worm lozenges, Hockin's seidlitz
Hard's farinaceous food, Nelson's gelatine
Cabburn's rheumatic oil, chlorodyne
Du Barry's revalenta, Hooper's magnesia
Maish's corn plaster, Godfrey's extract
Oil of peppermint, essence lemon and bergamot
Cod liver oil, various kinds
Camphor, white wax, spermaceti
Essence ripstone pippin, essence raspberry
Essence pear, pineapple, and vanille
Collodion, chlorodyne, gingerine, &c.
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—For all cutaneous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy. Health depends on the natural state of the skin; whenever its action is irregular illness results. All can prevent this catastrophe by using Holloway's remedies. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

DIARRHŒA instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Sold by W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. J. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

FOR HORSES.—GIBTON'S ERADICATING WORM AND CONDITION POWDER.—These Powders are recommended as a safe and certain remedy for destroying every species of worm that afflicts the horse, as they supersede all other medicines, by giving him additional strength and vigour, purifying his blood, and adding a fine gloss to his coating, and may be given without making any alteration in his food, or intermission in his labour.

Sold in boxes, accompanied by a "Treatise on Worms."

CAUTION.—A spurious preparation, called Gibton's Worm and Condition Powder for Horses, is put forth in this colony. The public are therefore respectfully requested to note the following statement of facts.

(On the 4th August, 1848, the late Mr. Robert Nassau Gibton, of Dublin, assigned, for a large sum of money, then paid to him, the recipe and sole property in this celebrated Horse Medicine, to Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of 67, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, by whom only it is now prepared.

The fac-simile signature of the late Mr. R. N. Gibton appears on each outside wrapper, and the fac-simile signature and arms of the said Mr. William Edwards is pasted round each box. All others are spurious and deceptions on the public.

WHITECHAPEL MARKET MELODIES.—
Air—"Rory O'More."
A MERRY CHRISTMAS and HAPPY NEW YEAR.
A BLYTHE merry Christmas and happy New Year,
With all things attendant your spirits to cheer;
Your gay festive board crowned with plentiful fare,
And true loving friends your enjoyments to share.
This wish, which spontaneously springs from the heart,
M'CARROLL to patrons and friends would impart,
And he trusts that his customers all will confess
He has catered for them with triumphant success.
For at Whitechapel Market he offers to view,
At William-street and Parramatta street too,
The primest of meat, at such prices you'll own
As king of purveyors M'CARROLL alone!

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d.	Fore quarter beef ..	1d.
Fore ditto ditto ..	2½d.	Spice beef ..	5d.
By whole or half sheep	2½d.	Round ditto, cooked ..	4d.
Mutton chops ..	3½d.	German sausage ..	4d.
Rump steak ..	2½d.	Black pudding ..	3d.
Beef ditto ..	1½d.	Beef sausage ..	2d.
Boiling beef ..	1d.	Pork ditto ..	6d.
Corn ditto ..	1d.	White pudding ..	5d.
Ribs of roast beef ..	1½d.	Pork ..	6d.
Sirloin ditto ..	2d.	Veal ..	3½d.
Hind quarter beef ..	1½d.		

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern; William-street, Woolloomooloo; and Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to call the attention of the public to a very large and beautiful assortment of watches, jewellery, and sterling silver goods, per Bombay, comprising
Sterling silver tea sets and salvers
Ditto claret jugs and cups
Ditto children's bowls, mugs, case, knife, fork, and spoon
Diamond goods, an elegant assortment
Presentation watches, of every description
Pocket chronometers, chronometrical levers
Patent winding watches, in gold and silver
Watches made expressly for bush use
Gold alberts and chains of every description
A superb assortment of diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire, and pearl rings, new designs
Mordan's pencil cases, in gold, silver, and ivory
Cameo brooches, earrings, and pins, in sardonyx, onyx, and shell, very select
Mordan's new scent bottles; also,
A large assortment of other first-class goods.
Private Show Rooms, 5, Hunter-street.

STERLING SILVER and ELECTRO-SILVER, ex Granite City.—A beautiful assortment of tea and coffee services, kettles and stands, salvers, dessert knives and forks, fish eaters, ditto carvers, butter coolers, inkstands, centre pieces, dessert stands, forks and spoons, in variety of patterns, with every description of platedware.

HARDY, BROTHERS, 5, Hunter-street.

NEW GOODS ex MAILSTEAMER.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to announce the arrival to them of 3 cases of choice goods, specially selected for the CHRISTMAS TRADE, by their Mr. Henry Flavelle, in Paris and London, a few of which they beg to enumerate
A magnificent diamond Parure (£170)
Diamond earrings
Ditto rings, half hoops and solitaires
Diamond and diamond and emerald brooches and bracelets
A superb collection of came dur brooches
Demi-parures and brooches in amethiste de Paris
Patent winding watches, for ladies, in enamelled cases, gems of art
Gentlemen's patent winding watches
Lady's chains and albert ditto, in great variety
Silver inkstands, of quite new designs
Silver tea sets, ditto ditto
A variety of fancy articles, articles of vertu
Parisian fans.
Also, ex Neville.
Large additions to their stock of best electro-plated goods, suitable for presentation
New designs, in dessert stands
Flower vases, candelabras
Tea sets, carlton cruets
Church plate, &c., &c.
FLAVELLE BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. have just opened, ex W. W. Smith and La Hogue, their second shipment of seasonable Woollens, consisting of
Coloured silk mixtures
Black and coloured venetians
Striped and fancy cassimeres
Black and blue ditto
Diagonal and fancy Scotch tweeds
Bliss' registered silk-mixed checks
White and fancy drill
White and fancy quiltings.

C., B., and Co. respectfully draw the attention of the public to this branch of their trade, the department having the largest and most varied assortments in the city.

462, George-street.

N.B.—A guaranteed saving of full 20 per cent. on all garments executed by them.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. are making CLOTHING to order, of the best workmanship, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at a full saving of 20 per cent. All goods shrunk. N.B.—Suits to order at six hours' notice. COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., tailors, gown and habit makers, 402, George-street.

HATS! HATS! HATS! for CHRISTMAS.—Just landed ex Duncan Dunbar and other late arrivals, 15 CASES OF HATS, consisting of White and Co.'s BEST BLACK HATS, of the LATEST FASHION; drab shell ditto, narrow brims; ventilated helmets, richmonds, windsors, soft top straw under felts, leghorns, and other summer hats. Balmoral, alma, and glengary bonnets. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole shaco maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Collard and Collard PIANOFORTE. Inquire St. James's School, Elizabeth-st.

PUBLICATION.—New Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Millinery, and Crinoline, in great profusion, in our French Rooms.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
from St. Paul's Church Yard,
London;
357, George-street, Sydney.

PUBLICATION.—New Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Millinery, and Crinoline, in great profusion, in our French Rooms.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
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HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
from St. Paul's Church Yard,
London;
357, George-street, Sydney.

BERLIN BAZAAR, 6, Hunter-street.—Just opened, a fresh lot of ivory goods, ornaments in endless variety, chains, necklaces, bracelets, and brooches.

BERLIN BAZAAR, 6, Hunter-street.—Just opened, several cases of the undermentioned goods, at W. LEIPOLD'S.
Penelope canvas, in all numbers; cushion tassels and cords of choice colours, at Berlin Bazaar
Crochet cotton, cotton braid, star braid, antimacassars, traced and stamped insertions in all sizes
Tortoiseshell back-combs, all made to order and of latest designs
Plain and raised worked cushions, slippers, chairs, &c., all new and choice patterns, the largest and cheapest stock in the colony
Also, a fresh supply of nick-nacks, suitable for Christmas presents.
WILLIAM LEIPOLD, 6, Hunter-street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—ARTICLES OF VERTU.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY have imported a most UNIQUE collection of BIJOUTERIE and ARTICLES of VERTU, peculiarly suitable for
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Also, numerous elegancies for decorating DRAWING-ROOMS, or embellishing LADIES' BOUDOIRS, &c.

These truly magnificent specimens are the productions of Rome, Naples, Florence, Milan, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Bruxelles, and other Continental Cities.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY have imported Ex Duncan Dunbar,
Three cases
Youths' and GENTLEMEN'S LEGHORN YACHTING HATS.
(Newest Shapes.)
THREE CASES
GENTLEMEN'S Drab and Grey MOHAIR HATS, latest shapes. Also,
TWO CASES
PATENT VENTILATING HATS, extremely light and comfortable.

TO GENTLEMEN.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY have again the honour of bringing their
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
before the notice of the gentlemen of Sydney and New South Wales.

Their importations ex Duncan Dunbar are just opened, comprising TWENTY-TWO CASES GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, of the finest quality, and the highest style and workmanship.

No trouble has been spared to render these garments worthy of the attention of gentlemen of the most refined taste. D. J. & Co. are correct in stating that this shipment is superior in cut, finish, and materials to anything hitherto imported to the colonies.

Gentlemen visiting the department have a choice of upwards of
FIFTEEN HUNDRED SUITS, viz.,
WHITE FLANNEL SUITS
BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
GREY FLANNEL SUITS
FANCY DRILL SUITS
CHECKED LINEN SUITS
FANCY ANGOLA SUITS
ELASTIC TWEED SUITS.
Every NEW SHAPE in WALKING and SACQUE COATS, in
Alpaca
Grass Cloth
Tussan Silk
West of England Cloths and other thin textures.
Upwards of 300
BOYS' improved KNICKERBOCKER SUITS
(with sac and tunic coats),
in thin tweed, gambroon, fancy drills, elastic angolas.
Upwards of 500
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SAC SUITS,
in new summer tweeds, estaras, silk mixtures
Also, a very large and choice assortment
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
in black and coloured alpacas, russell cords, grasscloths, drills, gambroons, tussan silks, &c.
Expressly to order, beautifully made.

GRASS LAWN COATS.
PINA LAWN COATEES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY will submit, THIS DAY, the remaining portion of THREE CASES of GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' PINA and GRASS LAWN COATS, from 4s 6d to 7s 6d each.

Special attention is directed to these goods, THE PRICE (less than half the home cost) will insure their IMMEDIATE SALE.

IN GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY, DAVID JONES and CO. have just imported every new feature for the summer of 1863

They will show this morning novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S TIES.
The Lilliputian | The Tom Thumb
The Hesse Zephyr | The Sandringham
The Brother Sam | The Echo
Most gentlemanly styles in FANCY SILK SCARFS
Every new shape in SHIRT COLLARS
The most perfect stock in the colonies of
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES
BRACES, HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESS SHIRTS.
345 and 357, George-street. Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE.
514, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
Exactly opposite the Central Police Court.
NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
Notice to the Sydney Public.
Notice to Friends in the Country.
Notice to our Regular Customers.
SUSPEND! SUSPEND! SUSPEND!
Suspend your Purchases.
Suspend your Purchases.
CHEAP GOODS, CHOICE GOODS, CHEAP GOODS.
Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!
WALTER HANCOCK,
Proprietor of the far-famed
DENMARK HOUSE,
having purchased for cash in the assigned estate of a Country Storekeeper
the whole of the Stock, amounting by Stock Book to £4840 Sterling,
at an awful sacrifice, will offer the whole of the goods in the assigned estate on
SATURDAY MORNING, January 2nd.
Bargains have been given, and still greater bargains will be given on SATURDAY and following days at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
DENMARK HOUSE.

AT E. J. SCRIVENER'S, Central House.—The New Tourist's Umbrella, containing pipe, corkscrew, &c. just received.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, completely furnished, from 3s. 6d. each. M'MAHON'S Fancy Warehouse.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and New Year's Gifts for the Million, at M'MAHON'S.

WORK BOXES, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, at M'MAHON'S.

DOLLS, Boxes of Toys, Wheelbarrows, Carts, Hobby Horses, and an endless variety of toys, at M'MAHON'S.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS.—A large and varied selection of choice Fancy Articles will be on VIEW during the week, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

MEDICINE CHEST, well furnished and very complete, on sale a bargain, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.

JUST Published, the AUSTRALIAN NEW YEAR'S MARCH, by J. R. Sothern. Dedicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, of the XII. Regiment. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, SANDS' New South Wales Commercial SHEET ALMANAC for 1864, 1s. post free. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street, Sydney.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY.—Persons who may have altered their residence or business arrangements since the collection of the city and suburbs (say November 1st), and wishing to have the same notified, will please to send particulars to the Directory Office as early as possible for insertion. 392, George-street.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES and CHURCH SERVICES.
Bibles, fac-simile, large edition, 8vo, morocco
—— 12mo, references, and clasps, morocco
—— 18mo, with Watts' Hymns, morocco, with clasps
—— 18mo, with Common Prayer, morocco, rims and clasps
—— with Common Prayer, in velvet, rims, clasps, and morocco case
Church Service, with references, on the plan of the Polyglot Bible, with N. V. Psalms, 8vo, morocco
Church Services, ditto, 12mo, morocco, with clasps
Church Services, 18mo, morocco, flexible cover
Church Services and Common Prayers, in large and small prints, various sizes, bound morocco plain, extra, with rims and clasps, and in cases
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer of books and stationery, George-street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Handsomely-bound BOOKS, MOROCCO EXTRA, FULL GILT.
The Poetical Works of Byron, Blair, Eliza Cook, Goldsmith, Milton, Moore, Montgomery, Edgar Poe, Tennyson, Thomson, Rogers, Watts, Wordsworth, The Home Affections Pourtrayed by the Poets selected by Charles Mackay, Wilmot's Selection of the Poets of the 19th Century, Many Thoughts of Many Minds, compiled by Henry Southgate
Thomson's the Land and the Book
Brown's Evenings with the Prophets
Cumming's Daily Family Devotion, with 22 engravings, quarto
Dewar's Family Devotions, with 26 engravings
Fletcher's Family Devotions, 36 engravings
Harris's Altar of the Household—a Hymn, a Prayer, and portion of Scripture for every Morning and Evening of the Year.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

THE substantial Cabinet FURNITURE of the late Charles N. Hunt is selling off at REDUCED PRICES till all the orders are completed, by the administrator, Mr. EDWARD HUNT, Jamison-street.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the favourable reception my REPLY TO MR. LAWES has met with. The congratulations I have received are unbounded. My opponents cannot but experience the force of what Sir John Pringle, Bart, says, when he affirms that "All attempts to underrate the Food are absurd."

One of our very best scientific and practical authorities on the subject tells me: "When the value of your Condiment is fairly appreciated you will have to enlarge your manufactory before you can supply the British Capital." That this conclusion contains a general truth is already proved by the fact that the advantages arising from using my condiment are increasing as my customers are becoming better acquainted with it condimental value, and how it should be used in seasoning feeding materials so as to produce the greatest effect—some of them, for instance, who commenced ordering a single cwt. at a time, only for individual animals not thriving, now sending me orders for one and even two tons for seasoning the food of all their live stock. They find they realise a large profit on every animal whose food is properly seasoned with my condiment, so that the larger the number of animals whose food is thus seasoned, the greater the general profit gained.

HORSES require not a bulky diet, but the reverse—more especially road horses and hunters; while draught horses require food to support muscular strength. Brood mares and young horses require food to produce milk and a uniform growth of parts; while old horses require food easily digested and of a quality to support declining health. Now in all these cases the quality of the food required will be found to approximate more closely to a common standard than may at first sight be imagined, and in none of the cases can such a food be obtained from our present farm produce without an artificial supply of certain elements of food usually termed condiments. When food thus deficient of condiment is given the result is bad health, and a certain amount of debility, together with a waste of food—more food being consumed to procure a given amount of condiment, the rest passing through the body to the dunghill as waste. Add condiment as the food and animal require it, and each of the above cases receives its own peculiar demand—which enables nature, when suffering from debility, bad health, or the impaired functions of old age, to recruit her health and strength. Thorley's Food for Cattle supplies these condimental elements, which accounts for its wonder-working efficacy.

COWS.—Much that I have said of horses is applicable to milch cows. Being ruminant animals, and having larger organs of digestion than the horse, they require less concentrated food, but that food at present, more especially the food of in-door fed cows, is deficient of condiment, and requires an artificial supply, otherwise the result is what Sir John Pringle, Dr. Brown, and others experienced before they used my condiment.

FATTENING STOCK.—My condiment not only effects an economy of food, but an evenness of laying on fat which greatly enhances the market value of the carcase. The Earl of Aylesford, Captain Buchanan, &c., furnish ample experimental evidence in support of this.

PIGS, DOGS, &c.—Almost every example quoted makes favourable mention of my condiment for pigs. For hounds I refer to the testimony of R. Lloyd Edwards, Esq., whose keeper's conduct merits favourable notice.

JOSEPH THORLEY.

Sole agent for the Australian colonies, S. C. BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

Sold in portable watertight packages, at 30s. and 60s. each.

BRANDY.—Champagne Vineyard Proprietors, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
WINES.

SHERRY.	PORT.
Cook's	Cook's
Pecco's	Sandeman's
Heald's	Graham's
Ponce de Leon	Martinez's, and
Garvey's	Cervalho's Bon Retiro
Gonzales and Co.'s	
Mora Martinez's	

On SALE.
BLIGH, HARBOTTLE, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

LIGHT WINES.—Families or Settlers can now be supplied with the finest qualities of New South Wales Wines, in quantities to suit all purchasers. J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street.

KALUDAH.—Finest bouquet and aroma. J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street

XXX GUINNESS'S PORTER, quarts, 8s. 9d. dozen; and a choice assortment of wines, spirits, liqueurs, and cordials equally cheap. Stores, 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

ALE, Yorkshire Pale, 10-gallon casks, "pure." Stores, 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 ALE and Stout, in bulk; new brew, on SALE, by FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.

MORICE COX and CO.'S Pale ALE, now landing ex Hotspur. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

TEA.—Fine Congou, in chests and halves; chicory, liquorice, ginger. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

MUSTARD, Coleman's, in 7-lb tins; carraway and canary seed; bluestone, on SALE. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SALTPETRE, Liverpool, and rock salt, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CARB. SODA, tartaric acid, salad oil, castor oil, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

GINGERBEER and sodawater bottles, in small crates, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SULPHURIC ACID, essence lemon, gingerbeer and soda corks on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PITCH, tar (Stockholm), bright varnish, boiled and raw oil, colza oil. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

BOTTLED ALE and Porter.—Barclay's Taylor's, and Whitbread's on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SHERRY and Port, in hogsheads and quarter-casks; rum 30 o.p. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

DAWSON'S ALE, No. 3, in splendid condition, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English Cooking STOVES. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Bowman's, Hart's Seconds for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE BRAN.—20 tons for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—For SALE, to arrive per Maley, hourly expected—
Beeby and Dunstan's, superfine silk dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's fine.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

NEW ADELAIDE WHEAT.—The undersigned are prepared to make sales to arrive, or contract for forward deliveries of parcels of New Adelaide Wheat, the first receipts of which have come to hand per steamer City of Melbourne, and can be inspected at their Stores.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, December 29.

KAMARUKA, KAMARUKA, KAMARUKA.—Hams and Bacon, Hams and Bacon, Hams and Bacon. Just received another consignment of the above celebrated hams and bacon, to be had in any quantity. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, a neat Verandah COTTAGE, four rooms. 23, Lower Campbell-street, South Head Road.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.—A fine parcel of the above from the Champagne Cider Company, bottled, in three dozen casks.
COOK and COMPANY, Wynyard-square.

TO SHIPPERS to New Zealand and Wholesale Buyers.—On SALE by the undersigned—
Cheese
Bacon
Hams, &c.,
in any quantity. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

DOUBLE Iron Bedsteads, at 25s and 27s 6d; with mattresses. R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-st., by Gas-lane.

FIREARMS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Terry's Breech-Loading Carbines, Tranter's Double-trigger Revolvers, complete with implements. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Exchange-corner, Pitt-street.

GOLD LEAF, very best quality, 1s. 9d. per book. J. BRAY, oil and colourman, 160, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best quality, 4s. per gallon retail. Paperhanging Depot, 160, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, French and English, in every quality, very cheap. J. BRAY, 160, Pitt-st. North.

PATENT METALLIC CARRIAGES.—The above are for private SALE. Can be inspected at the Rooms.
JOHN G. COHEN.

SEWING MACHINES, to stitch, fell, cord, and hem. Price, £9. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

ENGINES, four, eight, and ten horse, portable and tubular. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

SINGER and CO.'S SEWING MACHINES have received for two successive years the Gold Medal of the American Institute—the highest mechanical authority in the United States. STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BONE-DUST.—Pyrmont Bone-dust Steam Mill.—These works, situated in Murray-street, near the Pyrmont bridge, are in full operation, and bone-dust can now be obtained in any quantity at the above address, and at Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, Sydney, at the following prices, viz. :—
Quarter inch .. .. £5 10 0 per ton.
Finest pulverised .. .. 6 10 0 "
Other qualities in proportion. JONES and CO.

CHEAP GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, in bags, containing each 400 feet, very portable, particularly suitable for the country, and cheaper than felt when fixed complete. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-st.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SELF-HEATING Smoothing Irons, just received. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

KAURI, in Spars, Baulk Timber, and Cut to order, at Balmain Saw-mills, or 11, Sussex-street North.

LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—Wholesale and Retail.—For SALE,
Rough and dressed cedar boards
Colonial pine or hardwood
Imported rough and dressed timber
Wooden houses and stores
Furniture, turnery, refrigerators
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls and beads
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes; wine and packing cases
Manufactures in wood generally.
Shipping orders to any extent executed on the shortest notice.
Indents filled for the neighbouring colonies.
HENRY MOON.
N.B.—Next Monthly Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 19th January, 1864.

FOR SALE, a gentleman's SKIFF, all complete, built by Reynolds in June last. A. W. REYNOLDS, Balmain.

FOR SALE, a light family SKIFF, in good order, with sails, sculls, and gear complete. To be seen at LOOKE'S Boatyard, Balmain East.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HOLT and ANGUS have for SALE a choice variety of the above, suitable for travelling and station purposes. Coach Factory and Bazaar, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

ASHFIELD.—FIRST-CLASS BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED FAMILY RESIDENCE, with grounds, near the Railway Station, for private SALE. The grounds include fine full-bearing orangery, orchard, vineyard, &c. For cards to view and full particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

A LADY, who is giving up housekeeping, wishes to dispose of her furniture privately. Apply No. 76, Cooper-street, near Mrs. Lacey's Hotel, between Surry Hills and Strawberry Hill.

FOR SALE, a nice little FARM, of about 15 acres, nearly all cleared and well fenced; 5 acres now in crop, fruit trees; and a good weatherboard Cottage; it is of easy access by land or water, being near the Established Church, Kincumber, Brisbane Water. Apply to Mrs. PERRY, on the premises; or to ADAM HOULSBY, Dixon-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, or LEASE, VILLA RESIDENCE, "Craigstone," at Mac Arthur's Point, Pyrmont, now in the occupation of Mr. Davies. Premises can be viewed between 10 a.m. and noon.

HOUSES.—For SALE, two Stone HOUSES, in a healthy and pleasant situation, containing 8 and 10 rooms, kitchen, cellars, verandahs, gardens, and paddock. Address G. de MILHAU, Hunter's Hill.

TO SHIPPERS of CATTLE for NEW ZEALAND.—For SALE, a prime Lot of Fat CATTLE, in best condition, say about 1000 head, deliverable in mobs of from 80 to 150 head, or more if necessary, at the Wharf at Broadwater, Clarence River, from which the W. C. Wentworth recently shipped a large draft of cattle. Deep water alongside, with yards and every facility for loading. The cattle are guaranteed to be a really first-class lot, and have not been picked by any butcher.
RICHARD BLIGH, 446, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

HORSES.—14 Seasoned HORSES for saddle, single and double harness. GIBSON'S, 253, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, two first-class STATIONS, on Darling Downs. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

KANGAROO DOGS for SALE, choice breed. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

WATCH DOG.—For Sale, a first-class Watch DOG, of the bull and mastiff breed. To be seen at No. 76, Cooper-street, near Mrs. Lacey's, family hotel, between Surry Hills and Strawberry Hill.

FOR SALE, 2000 Head of Byron CATTLE, equal sexes, and ages from one to seven years inclusive. Apply to M. M. CAMPBELL, cloth factory, Sydney; or to D. K. M'INTYRE, Esq., Byron, Inverell, New England.

SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS in Queensland and New South Wales.—Stocked and unstocked country in Queensland, for SALE.
FATTORINI and CO., 138, Pitt-street.

STORE SHEEP, ewes and wethers, mixed store cattle, store bullocks, and female store cattle deliverable in New South Wales or Queensland, for SALE.
FATTORINI and CO., 138, Pitt-street.

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER—COONOON STATION, WITH 2700 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Thomas Williams, Esq., to DISPOSE OF, by private sale, that splendid Station, COONOON, situate in the Lachlan district, on the Murrumbidgee River, having about 15 miles frontage to that river and Coonoon Creek, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the runs Benduck, Uionga, Black Pimpiampa, Thalangerin, and Cold Water.

The improvements comprise hut, milking yard, stockyard divided into seven yards, and capable of working 2000 head of cattle, horse paddock containing 1200 acres, calf paddock containing 60 to 70 acres.

This choice fattening station is distant only about 20 to 30 miles from the junction of the Lachlan, and about 25 miles from Hay, and presents a rare opportunity for securing a Murrumbidgee River run.

QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, FOUR BLOCKS of first-class SHEEP COUNTRY, on the DAWSON WATERS, 100 miles from Rockhampton, known as COGOOLBINDA (good improvements), together with about 5000 well-bred SHEEP, and 400 head of quiet Cattle. JOHN BREWSTER, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, plated ware
Office and other clocks
Cutlery
Boxes, clothing, boots and shoes
Books, fancy goods, and
Sundries.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 224, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock punctually.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by me in trying or breaking-in horses.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, corner of George-street and Church-hill, THIS DAY, Thursday, 31st December, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
569 bales wool
2090 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

(Day of Sale—TUESDAY 12th JANUARY, 1864.)

THE ASH ISLAND ESTATE, RIVER HUNTER, Beyond all doubt one of the very FINEST AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ESTATES in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Terms:—Twenty-five per cent. cash; the residue 12 and 3 years, first year without interest; the two following years 8 per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Honorable A. W. SCOTT, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WATT-STREET, in the CITY of NEWCASTLE, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1864,
The greater portion of that TRULY MAGNIFICENT ESTATE known as ASH ISLAND, comprising about 1500 acres of the RICHEST ALLUVIAL LANDS on the HUNTER RIVER and distant only about 4½ MILES from NEWCASTLE.
This splendid property has been recently most carefully surveyed, and the portions selected for sale have been subdivided into 47 FARMS of from 10 ACRES to 35 ACRES EACH, several of which are ENCLOSED, CLEARED, and have FARM BUILDINGS upon them.
These farms comprise the rich lands on the river bank.
Among the many claims which the Ash Island Estate possesses, entitling it to be looked upon as one of the finest estates in the colonies, the following few are sufficient for the present purpose.
1. THE SOIL is composed of RICH ALLUVIAL deposit, and is capable of producing, to any extent, large and profitable crops of ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, the ORANGE being pre-eminent; of MAIZE, LUCERNE, OATS, ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES, and COTTON—the growth of the latter being particularly vigorous.
2. It is also admirably adapted for the GROWTH OF TOBACCO, the production of which has recently attracted much attention, and is likely to become one of our staple products for home consumption as well as exportation.
3. The FACILITIES of WATER and LAND CARRIAGE are as great as could possibly be wished for. The estate has a vast extent of frontage to the River Hunter, with any extent of deep water, to enable vessels to load direct from the spot. On the other hand, the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY passes along the adjacent river bank, at the back of the estate, and secures the most perfect land carriage.
4. ITS PROXIMITY to NEWCASTLE (the second great shipping port of New South Wales), to East and West Maitland, Raymond Terrace, and Morpeth, and particularly TO THE NUMEROUS COLLIERIES ensures a ready market for all kinds of produce—further secured by the facilities for export to all the markets and seaports of New South Wales and the adjacent colonies.
5. THE COAL.—From various experiments at different places, made by careful boring, coal of excellent quality has been invariably found, showing that the seam underlying the whole island would probably prove a good working one, and, from the position, well adapted for inexpensive shipment, no engineering difficulty existing, and deep water frontage along the river banks.
6. The estate is NOT LIABLE TO BE FLOODED—a very material feature to all who have had any experience of farming in this colony.
With these few facts before them, all who are in want of a farm, or a home for their families, are invited to avail themselves of the forthcoming opportunity.
PLANS on exhibition at the Rooms of Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney; also, at the Office of Mr. W. H. WHYTE, auctioneer and land agent, adjoining the Assembly Rooms, Watt-street, Newcastle, at both of which places every information can be obtained.
LITHOGRAPHS may also be had on application to Messrs. MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, and to Mr. WHYTE, Watt-street, Newcastle.
TITLE.—This property is being brought under THE NEW PROPERTY OR TORRENS' ACT, so that purchasers at the forthcoming sale can obtain their conveyances at a merely nominal cost.

The charming Village of LAWSON, CONTINUATION OF THE TOWN OF EMU, Comprising about 68 Acres, and forming one of the valuable Properties in the Estate of the late WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., situate on the LEFT BANK OF THE NEPEAN RIVER, about half a mile from THE FERRY, ON THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

TITLE—Unquestionable; for particulars apply to Messrs. M'Carthy and Son, solicitors, Castlereagh-street.
TERMS—3 years' credit for half the purchase money.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the TRUSTEES to the Estate of the late WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at BEATSON'S HOTEL, PENRITH, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th February,
All that valuable property, comprising an area of about 68 ACRES, having a very EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE TO THE BATHURST ROAD, about half a mile from the Nepean Ferry, as recently surveyed and marked out as the CHARMING VILLAGE OF ALEXANDRA.
40 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING the BATHURST ROAD. These allotments vary in extent from a quarter to about half an acre each.
18 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING LAWSON-STREET, each from three-quarters of an acre to 1½ acre.
17 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING WILLIAM-STREET, each from three-quarters of an acre to 1½ acre.
15 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING THOMAS-STREET, each from three-quarters of an acre to 1½ acre.
14 ALLOTMENTS FRONTING SAMUEL-STREET, each from three-quarters of an acre to 1½ acre.
. Several of these allotments front the Nepean River.
The subdivision has been so arranged as to enable any purchaser to SECURE SEVERAL ACRES IN ONE BLOCK, should he wish to do so.
☞ The cross-streets all lead down to the river, so as to GIVE ACCESS TO WATER TO ALL.
THE VILLAGE OF LAWSON is beyond all doubt THE PICK OF EMU PLAINS.
The land is of the richest quality, and equally adapted FOR THE GROWTH OF THE VINE ORCHARDS OR ORANGERIES LUCERNE OR OTHER HAY CROPS, or any description of grain.
The situation is BEYOND THE REACH OF ALL FLOODS, a feature which ought not to be lost sight of.
The village of the Lawson is close to THE EMU RAILWAY STATION, and as the works are now rapidly progressing, the time is not far distant when these lands will be brought WITHIN TWO HOURS DRIVE OF SYDNEY BY RAIL.
The engineering difficulties beyond this point are such that for some time to come EMU PLAINS WILL BE THE GREAT TERMINUS on the Western Line. This must necessarily very much enhance the traffic to this immediate locality, and add to the value of all property within a reasonable distance of the Emu Station.
THE TERMS are so liberal as to give an opportunity of purchasing to every industrious man who may wish to secure a home.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
LITHOGRAPHS to be had from Messrs. Mort and Co., the Rooms, Pitt-street; or Mr. DONALD BEATSON, Commercial Hotel, Penrith.

TWO PURE MERINO RAMS, Directly descended from the pure flocks of His late MAJESTY GEORGE the THIRD.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Captain Williams, of the ship La Hogue, to sell by public auction, at the Wool Sale Rooms, LYONS-BUILDINGS, George-street, immediately after the sale of wool, on THURSDAY, 7th January,
2 PURE MERINO RAMS.
From the celebrated flock of Sturgeon, and directly descended from the flock of His late MAJESTY GEORGE the THIRD, who got his sheep direct from Negretti, the best of the best Spanish races.
☞ The sheep may be inspected on board the La Hogue, and the usual certificate of Mr. Sturgeon is with Mort and Co., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO be SOLD, in three lots, pursuant to a Decree in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the cause of Ritchie and others against Price and another, with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court, on the tenth of February next, a certain farm, situate at Jamberoo, in the colony of New South Wales, late the property of John Ritchie, deceased, of Jamberoo, aforesaid.
Particulars whereof may in a short time be had gratis, at the said Master's Office, Supreme Courthouse, King-street, Sydney; and of Messieurs MORT and CO., auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney; and of Mr. HENRY MILFORD, solicitor, 267, George-street, Sydney; and of Mr. WILLIAM MAGUIRE, solicitor, 139, King-street.
Dated this 28th of November, A.D. 1863.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

By Order of the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Mr. Andrew Lenehan.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date next month, due notice of which will be given,
The following well known valuable freehold properties:—
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOT 1. All those extensive recently-erected premises in KING-STREET, occupied by Messrs. M'Culloch, Sempill, Kirschbaum, and others.
LOT 2. All that messuage in CASTLEREAGH-STREET, with the yard and buildings appurtenant thereto, known as LENEHAN'S UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT.
LOT 3. All that parcel of land in CASTLEREAGH-STREET, with the Cottage thereon, adjoining Lot 2.
LOT 4. All that Shop and Premises on the east side of CASTLEREAGH-STREET, opposite Lots 2 and 3, and occupied by Mr. Wicks Norton, butcher.
LOT 5.—All that parcel of land in CASTLEREAGH-STREET SOUTH, fronting Cleveland Park, together with the seven dwelling-houses thereon.
DARLING POINT.
LOT 6.—That first-class Residence and grounds on the DARLING POINT Road occupied by Mr. Lenehan.
LOT 7.—All that parcel of land on the South Head Road adjoining lot 7.
GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.
LOT 8.—An allotment of land, East Gosford.
BURWOOD.
LOT 9.—About half an acre on Powell's Creek, near the Homebush station.
ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.
LOT 10.—Sections 13, 14, and 15 on Limestone Creek, Eton Vale Estate, near the town of Rockhampton.
Plans of the several properties are in preparation, and full particulars will be announced in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Beautifully situated stone-built Waterside Residence, with upwards of one acre of Garden, Orchard, &c., close to the Gladesville Ferry, known as Corner's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 1 acre and 12 perches, fronting the Great North Road, and extending to Looking-glass Bay, Parramatta River, being lot 47 of the celebrated Gladesville Estate, on which is a most substantially built stone residence, containing verandah, hall, seven rooms, with large attic above, kitchen and cellar, yard, with water reservoir at the rear, and flower garden in front. The residue of the land is laid out as orangery and orchard, just coming into bearing.
☞ This property occupies a delightful position in this favourite suburb on the Parramatta River, commanding an extensive and beautiful view.
It will be positively sold on the above date, by order of the mortgagee, and parties in search of a waterside residence are respectfully invited to inspect prior to the sale, and not neglect this favourable opportunity for purchasing.
Plan at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.
To close certain accounts connected with the Estate.
MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.
That magnificent pastoral property, called URANGALINE, Situated in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT, about 55 miles from WAGGA WAGGA, and about 80 from Deniliquin, containing an immense area of richly grassed and well watered country, being that portion of the famous BROOKONG, properly lying to the south of Urana or Urangaline Creek, and extending to the boundaries of the MAHONGA, BUTHERWA, and WALLARDOON RUNS.
With Urangaline will be sold 28,200 SHEEP, more or less, ALL WARRANTED SOUND, and NEVER to have been DISEASED, a fair average of the NOTED BROOKONG FLOCKS.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day in FEBRUARY next, of which due notice will be given—
The above extensive and valuable pastoral property.
URANGALINE has been recently surveyed, and is found to contain the large area of 106,009 ACRES; or 165¾ SQUARE MILES of the RICHEST GRAZING LAND in the MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT. Hitherto it has formed part of the noted BROOKONG PROPERTY, having been mostly used for fattening the large draughts of HO sheep sent to, and so well known in, the Melbourne market, distant from the station about 280 miles.
URANGALINE is bounded partly on the north by the Urana Creek for about twenty-four miles, dividing it from Brookong; on the east, by part of WALLANDOON, the property lately belonging to Mr. Henty; on the south by Mahongo, owned by Mr. R. Rand; and on the west by Mr. William Chapman's Butherwa run. The country consists principally of luxuriantly grassed plains and open box forest, abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and other fattening pasture, including pigface, yams, &c. In addition to the immense frontage to the never-failing waters of the Urana Creek, the run is traversed by two other creeks, on which, at a large outlay, there have been numerous dams formed for assuring further supplies to that part of the property through which they take their course. From the openness of the country, the sheep are run IN FLOCKS FROM 2000 to 3000; and as the run has never yet been fully stocked, it is next to impossible to say what are its carrying capabilities, but it is believed by competent authorities that, with the present improvements, Urangaline would carry from 35,000 to 40,000 in any season, and, with a further inconsiderable outlay for water, a much larger number.
It may be mentioned that Urangaline has been severed from Brookong, with the sanction of the Government, and will be entitled to a separate lease, and also be subject only to its proportion of rent and assessment, the amount of which will be duly announced.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a number of shepherds' huts, all in good order, and most of them supplied with water tanks for their convenience.
With Urangaline will be sold the following first-class SHEEP, viz.:—

EWES.—	1 year old	3000	more or less
	2 years old	3000	ditto
	3 years old	2000	ditto
	4 years old	2000	ditto
	5 and 6 years old	4000	ditto
	Aged	2000	ditto
WETHERS.—	1 year old	3000	ditto
	2 years old	3000	ditto
WEANERS.—	About equal sexes	6000	ditto
RAMS.—	Equal proportions, 2 and 3 years, and aged	200	ditto
Total		28,200	sheep, ditto.

Of the above, 2000 of the ewes will lamb in March next and other flocks in May and July, as the whole of the breeding sheep will have been put to the rams prior to the sale. The whole will be a fair average of the celebrated BROOKONG FLOCKS, which are admitted to be unsurpassed in any of the Southern districts.
☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH do not wish to add any comment of their own to the above brief outline of the Urangaline Station and Stock, as they believe that both the quality of the HO sheep and the enormous value and lucrative nature of the run are too well known to require remark.
It need only be stated that the instructions from the trustees are positively to sell, to enable them to arrange the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. Osborne, and capitalists seeking first-class pastoral investment are invited to inspect URANGALINE; and on application to Mr. Archibald Irving, superintendent at Brookong, they will receive every information and attention for thoroughly viewing both country and stock.
. The vendors are willing to make an equitable agreement with the purchaser for the supply of stores for a fixed period, or until arrangements for otherwise providing himself can be completed.
Plan of the run, from recent survey, may be seen on application at the Rooms, where all further information may be obtained.

No. 63-73. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28th December, 1863.
SALE OF LEASE OF TOLLS AND DUES FROM GEORGE-STREET MARKETS for 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the Tolls and Dues arising from the George-street Markets for the year 1864, will be RE-SOLD by public auction, at the risk of the former purchaser, at the Markets, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Conditions at time of sale.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Two Houses, at the corner of Moncur and John streets, Upper Paddington.

In the Estate of Mr. P. J. Kilminster.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1864, by order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee,
The interest of the assignee in and to two houses, having frontages to Moncur-street, at the corner of John-street, Upper Paddington, held under a lease for 99 years, at a ground rental of £15 per year for both. The houses are built of brick, cemented on the outside, slated roofs; each house contains four rooms and kitchen; well of good water, and separate yards to each house. The corner one is let as a shop and dwelling at a rental of 15s. per week, or £39 per annum. The second house is on the north side of the shop, and is at present occupied by Mr. Kilminster, who will show the premises.
☞ There is an incumbrance on the property, particulars of which may be learned at the office of the assignee, in Elizabeth-street; or from the auctioneer.

Two New and Commodious Houses in Ocean-street, Woollahra, near to the New Council Chambers, at the junction of Point Piper Road with Ocean-street, never yet tenanted, but fit for immediate occupation.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. P. J. Kilminster, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th of January next, at 11 o'clock,
The interest of the assignee in and to the two houses above mentioned, which have just been completed at a very considerable cost under the inspection of a competent architect. The houses are built of brick and stone, cemented with Portland cement, shingled roof. Each contains ten rooms, including servant's rooms and kitchen. There is a good entrance-hall. The two large rooms on the ground floor may be used as one by means of folding-doors of cedar. The staircase and joiners' work generally is of cedar, well finished and varnished.
There is a good supply of pure water from a pump in each yard.
The total frontage is 100 feet, and depth 120 feet.
The property is part of the Point Piper estate, let out on leases for ninety-nine years, each house being subject to a ground-rent of only £12.
Particulars of the incumbrance and orders to inspect may be had at the offices of the Assignee or Auctioneer.

Thirteen Building Allotments, forming a Block of Land on the South Head Road, part of Mr. West's Estate, a little beyond the Paddington Brewery, towards the present Toll-gate. The old buildings now on a portion of the land will be sold in one lot, and a limited time fixed for their removal.

This block of land, which extends from the South Head Road to the small fresh-water creek at the rear, has been subdivided into thirteen allotments, four of which will front the main road, and the others have frontages to a new street, which divides the property from east to west, with entrance from the South Head Road.
A plan has been prepared with a view to suit the means of mechanics, clerks, and others who may be desirous of erecting suitable dwellings for themselves on freehold land on the boundary of the city, ensuring a healthy position within a few minutes' walk from their places of business. The allotments fronting the main South Head Road may be considered suitable for shops as well as dwellings.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell the above property, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE ON THE EAST SIDE OF RILEY-STREET, NEAR TO CAMPBELL-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 7th January, at 11 o'clock,
A two-storied brick-built house, with verandah in front and back, and containing six rooms, situated on the east side of Riley-street, a little to the north of Campbell-street. To Riley-street the frontage is 16 feet by a depth of 144 feet. The foundation is of stone, the roof slated. A road 20 feet wide forms the back boundary; water laid on.
The premises are well suited for a mechanic desirous of living rent free, or they would pay as a small investment which produces £39 per year. The situation always commands good tenants.
Title satisfactory.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Two Large Building Sites, fronting the Upper South Head Road, close to the property of Mr. Forrester, a little beyond Waverley House, East of the Tea Gardens, and comprising between three and four acres. To be sold in two lots, being suitable for the erection of first-class Country Villas.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—A block of land, having 100 feet frontage to the South Head Road, by 500 feet deep,—the breadth increasing after the first 100 feet to 200, and then gradually decreasing to 150 feet wide at the rear. It is bounded on the south by 500 feet frontage to Paul-street, as shown on the plan. The contents about 1a. 3r. 13p.
LOT 2.—An allotment containing about 1a. 3r., similarly situated on the west side of Paul-street, which separates this from lot No. 1.
At the same time will be sold a piece of land, 50 feet to Paul-street by 210 feet to Crescent-street, directly south of Lot 2.

These allotments rise very gradually from the South Head Road to the full extent in the rear, forming an inclined plane well situated for building upon. They command fine views of the harbour and country villas on both sides of it, including nearly the whole of St. Leonards, and the highly picturesque scenery to the eastward of it, towards Chowder Bay. Abundance of good building stone on the ground. The spot is famous for the supply of excellent water.
Freehold title.
Terms, liberal.
A plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Lunacy Jurisdiction, made in the matter of RICHARD HOUSTON, a person of unsound mind, with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Supreme Court, on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of February, 1864, by Messieurs MORT and COMPANY, at their Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, in the City of Sydney, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, certain Freehold Premises, situate in Kent-street, in the said city, the property of the abovenamed Richard Houston, particulars whereof may be had gratis, at the office of the said Master in Equity, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney; of Mr. THOMAS ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; and of the Auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Dated this 23rd Day of December, A.D. 1863.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.

Wool. Wool.

MR. BREWSTER will sell by public auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
75 bales of wool.

Wool and Sheepskins.

W. DEAN and CO. will offer for sale, at the Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sales.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at Lyons-buildings, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
210 bales wool
3000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
N.B. Goods on view from 9 o'clock until time of sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Richard Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
181 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Pearce, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
257 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from William Parnell, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 31st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
228 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Calves, pigs, poultry, butter (keg and roll), bacon, lard, eggs, cheese, fruit, vegetables, hides, skins, tallow, wool, and all kinds of colonial produce, in lots to suit purchasers.

PRODUCE SALES.

LYONS-BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the PRODUCE SALE ROOMS, LYONS-BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely,
96 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at his Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
61 casks tallow
66 hides.
And, at Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
26 bales wool
Lot sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool and Produce Sale.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, in Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2, THIS DAY, 31st December,
Bales wool, &c.
And same morning, at 10 o'clock, at his New Stores, Clarence-street North,
Several lots hides.
Terms, cash.

To Coach Proprietors, Draymen, &c.

HENRY GREIG has received instructions from Mr. George Slocombe to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on an early date (of which due notice will be given),
Thirty head of good, quiet, upstanding horses, especially selected for coaching and draught purposes.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of horses, outrigger cart, and harness
Powerful saddle and harness horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Pair of Horses, Outrigger Cart, and Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of horses, just off a journey, very stanch in harness, and well adapted for country travelling
A strong spring-cart, made with outrigger for two horses, and a set of outrigger harness.
☞ In one lot or separately.

Powerful Saddle and Harness Horse.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A powerful upstanding chesnut gelding, in good condition, broken to saddle, single and double harness, and will lead in a tandem; he is well suited for a four-wheel phaeton or dogcart.

Farming Stock.
At Exeter Farm, South Creek.
TUESDAY, January 12.

BURT and CO. are instructed by C. H. Roberts, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Farm, on TUESDAY 12th January next,
The whole of the farming stock, crops, furniture, &c., comprising
2 teams (7 each), draught horses
1 team bullocks
50 to 100 head of cattle, mostly milch cows and springers
30 broken-in horses, amongst which are some famous hackneys and harness horses
50 tons hay in stack
Carts, drays
Waggons and other vehicles
Farming implements
Harness
Poultry, &c.
Also,
Household furniture.
☞ Full particulars in catalogues previous to sale.

Carrier's Team
Eight Horses
Dray and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. James Glazier to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th January,
One of the best carrier's teams in New South Wales, consisting of
8 splendid horses all in fine condition, accustomed to shaft or trace, and to work singly
A double shaft dray
8 sets of harness, tarpaulin, &c.
☞ The above team is well-known on the Western Road. The horses are a superior lot, and can be strongly recommended for mountain roads.

Racehorse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th January,
The well-known racehorse TIM WHIFFLER, one of the most promising young horses on the turf.

Mauritius Sugars.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of The balance of the cargo of the Marechal Pelissier.
2000 Bags
Finest Crystal, Counter, and Ration Samples.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 5th January.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
About 2000 bags finest Mauritius sugars, being the balance of the cargo ex Marechal Pelissier, including a variety of choice samples of crystal and counter sugars.
Grocers, country buyers, and others are assured that notwithstanding the certainty that the prices of sugar will greatly advance, the Auctioneer has positive instructions to sell the balance of this cargo to the highest bidders without reserve.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Amateur, and Alert, from Mauritius.
More or less damaged.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of Mauritius sugar
Ex the above vessels, more or less damaged by sea water.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms, cash.

Important and attractive Sale of Choice Congou Teas.
In Chests, Halves, and Boxes.
The balance of the cargo of the Congo,
288 Chests
306 Half-chests
547 Boxes
Embracing the finest Teas in this celebrated shipment.
For unreserved Sale by Auction.
By order of Messrs. Brown and Co.

On TUESDAY, 5th January.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, Country Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of fine selected teas, ex Congo:
288 chests congou
306 half-chests ditto
547 boxes ditto
including the finest No.'s in the shipment.
These choice teas having been tested by most of the trade, it is almost superfluous to refer to the sterling excellence of the quality, which is universally acknowledged to be such as is rarely obtainable in this market; the auctioneer would respectfully urge upon the trade and country buyers the importance of securing a portion of this cargo at the opportunity now afforded, as the whole will positively be sold without reserve to close the shipment.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Pure Negretti Sheep.

W. DEAN and CO., of Sydney, have pleasure in informing the flockmasters of this and the neighbouring colonies, that they have been instructed by Messrs. Haege and Prell to offer for sale by public auction, at Mr. J. Armstrong's, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1864,
12 pure bred negretti rams
17 ditto ditto ditto ewes
from the celebrated flock of Mr. J. F. Hoffschlager, of Weben, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, now well known in these colonies. Samples of wool as well as photographs to be had on application to W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, and of Messrs. HAEGE and PRELL, 4, Queen-street, Melbourne.

On THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Outfitters, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex La Hogue, Williams, master, from London,
CB&Co. in diamond, § 1—1 case, 60 dozen, Scotch twill shirts.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock.

Moleskin Trousers.
To Warehousemen, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Duncan Dunbar,
DA & Co. over M, § 51-3,
3 cases, each 150 pairs, men's self mole trousers, machine made, taped seams.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, December 31st, at 12 o'clock.

Musical Instruments
China Vases, Perfumery
Ladies' Morocco Bags, Engravings
Assorted Toys, Dolls
Two Cases E. P. Cruet Frames, slightly damaged, &c., &c.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Thirteen (13) cases fancy goods, and damaged electro-plated cruets.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.
Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, viz., 12 o'clock, as the above goods must be sold to close various consignments.

On THURSDAY, December 31st, at half-past 11 o'clock.

25 Packages Boots and Shoes, more or less damaged.
For Unreserved Sale.

To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, December the 31st, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages boots and shoes, all more or less damaged, consisting of
Men's patent calf E. S. boots
Ditto wellingtons
Boys' calf bluchers
Women's lace and E. S. boots
Men's fancy slippers
Women's patent leather slippers
Children's slippers, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 6th January.

Preliminary Notice.

Wreck of the Schooner Delaware, consisting of Yards, Europe and Warp Rope, Anchor, Figure Head, Windlass, Rigging, Bolts, &c., &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 6th January,
The whole of the wreck of the schooner Delaware, ex Prince Alfred, from Nelson, consisting of yards, Europe rope, anchor, figure-head, windlass and capstan, several tons of wire rigging and bolts, chain plates, dead eyes, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Candles
Hams and Bacon
Cheese
Fruits, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Duncan Dunbar, Ardbeg, and other late arrivals.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street THURSDAY, 6th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Finest Congou Teas.
Chests and Halves.
Ex Tuisco.
For Positive Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1864, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street.

To Grocers
To Tea Dealers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock prompt,
125 half-chests finest congou teas
1114 chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Lease and Goodwill.

THURSDAY, 31st December.

First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the assigned estate of Mr. Thomas Griffiths to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
The lease and goodwill of the premises on Brickfield-hill, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, as a wholesale and retail grocery store.
Particulars may be ascertained on application to the Trustees in the estate; or to the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Dinner Services
Tea ditto
Breakfast ditto
Chamber Sets, &c.

Just arrived per Antipodes.

And for Positive Sale, THIS DAY, 31st December, by

L. E. THRELKELD and CO., at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, at 11,
30 hogsheads earthenware, &c., as under:—
Dinner Sets.
Tudor flat, neutral florence
Ditto ditto, blue venetia
Ditto ditto, purple florence
Ditto ditto, green ruby
Tea and breakfast sets, in great variety, comprising—
Globe No. 166, No. 216, No. 203, No. 227, 214, 205, 149, 184, 103, 215, 131, &c.
Dessert services, French shape, very elegant
Chamber sets, all the new designs
Porter mugs
St. Louis and Dover jugs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Elegant China Vases.
Choice New Year's Gifts,
A Class of Goods seldom to be had in this market.

To Fancy Goods Dealers, China and Earthenware Dealers, and others.

THURSDAY, 31st December.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Antipodes,
1 case fancy china vases and flower stands of new and elegant design.
N.B.—These beautifully designed and ornamented vases are admirably adapted for new year's gifts; they will be sold without reserve, although the importer is well aware they will not bring anything near their cost in Europe.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1864.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of oilman's stores
General groceries and provisions.
N.B.—At the request of many members of the trade, L. E. T. and Co. will hold no sales of groceries, &c., till the above date.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture.

On the Premises, Edgecliff Road.

On an Early Day.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by J. T. Armitage, Esq. (who intends leaving the colony for Europe per Alfred), to sell by auction, at his residence, Edgecliff Road, on an early day (about the 12th January, 1864),
The whole of his new, splendid, and substantial household furniture and effects, full particulars of which will be duly published prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st December, 1863,
At half-past 10 o'clock.

Russell's Patent Stove
Gas Piping, Window Sashes
Iron Stretchers, Chaff-cutter
Sewing Machine, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st December, 1863, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The above goods, without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st December,
At half-past 10 o'clock.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.
The Property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st December, 1863, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Valuable household furniture and effects, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony, comprising
Rosewood carved chiffoniere, with glass back
Ottoman, commode chair
Horsehair chairs, sofas, couches
Loo and writing tables, book-case and chiffonier
Tubular iron bedsteads, bedding, library tables
Office tables, chests of drawers, &c.
Now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st December, 1863.
At a quarter before 11 o'clock.

Assorted Tinware.
To Tinmen, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st December, 1863, at a quarter before 11 o'clock prompt,
5 packages assorted tinware, viz.—
Tea and coffee pots, tea kettles
Candle moulds, pannikins
Camp kettles, candlesticks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 31st December, 1863, at 11 o'clock.

Jewellery
Japanned Trays
Bagatelle Boards
Papeteries
Ivory and Boxwood Tools

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Jewellers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st December, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
All new and choice seasonable goods, just landed, ex Ardbeg, viz.,
2 cases superior gilt jewellery, comprising scarf rings, signet rings, ivory brooches, photo pins, cameo brooches, fancy pins, &c.
1 case fine japanned tea trays and waiters
1 case ivory and boxwood rules, brass, steel, and German silver thimbles, railway whistles, B. M. spoons, policemen's whistles, tooth and nail brushes
1 case mahogany bagatelle boards, 7 feet and 8 feet
1 case papeteries, ladies' writing cases, stereoscopes, purses, travelling flasks, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 5th January.

To Stationers.
To Printers and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general Stationery, printing and wrapping papers,
Comprising
Double double demy, news
Imperial brown, 40, 45, 46, and 50 lbs.
Elephant ditto, 55 and 60 lbs.
Royal and yellow laid news, 26 lbs.
Blue laid foolscap, 12, 13, 14 lbs.
Blue wove medium, ruled faint
Large blue laid ditto
Printing paper, 13, 26, and 36 lbs.
Cartridge paper, cream laid letter paper
Large blue wove post, tissue papers
Blue wove water lined post
Smallhand, tinted cards
Walkden's inks, drawing pencils
Banker's envelopes
Writing desks
Bookbinders' skins and cloth, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

On an early day.

DAMAGED IRONMONGERY.
Now landing ex Ardbeg.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
Invoices of damaged ironmongery,
Now landing ex Ardbeg.
Particulars in future issue.

On THURSDAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

General Clearance Sale to close various accounts.

Household Furniture, Electroplate
Glass, China, Books, Engravings
Oil Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Pianofortes; and
A Quantity of Sundries at the Risk of Former Purchasers.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, December 31st, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ Under a Bill of Sale.

Household Furniture
Drawing-room Suite, Rosewood, covered in Blue Satin Damask
Large Dining Table, with spare leaves
Handsome Pier Glass
Bookcase and Books
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, December 31st, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of household furniture and effects, removed to Rooms under a bill of sale.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, December 31st, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, to close accounts to the end of the year.
1 Ton Cotton Flock
3 Baker's Patent Mangles.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, without reserve.
The above.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Andreas to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, George-street, near Liverpool-street,
Saw bench, 4 circular saws, patent chaff-cutter, corn cracker, chopping machine—2-horse power; iron bars, upright counter, salting boards, casks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

To Publicans and others. Good opportunity.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. R. Collins, of the White Conduit House, Rushcutter's Bay, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 2nd January, at 12 o'clock,
Lease, license, bar fixtures and fittings, bagatelle table, household furniture, also, wines, [illegible]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£125	11	7
Gin	40	13	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	0	8	2
Rum	189	0	0
Perfumed spirits	2	10	0
All other spirits	71	10	0
Wine	22	4	0
Tobacco and snuff	130	17	7
Tea	3	0	9
Sugar, refined	1	0	9
—— unrefined	150	0	0
Pilotage	12	2	4
Dues	4	0	0
Dues, Macleay River	7	10	0
Total	£760	8	1

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly sale of tallow and hides. The tallow market was thinly supplied, and there was not much disposition to operate at present rates. Of the forty casks offered twenty-eight were sold at from 25s. to 29s. per cwt. A lot of eighteen casks brought 28s. per cwt.

HIDES were dull of sale. The high rates charged for freight prevent buyers from operating to any extent. The only lots of importance were a lot of 575 hides, which realised 10s. each, and 315 at 8s. 9d. each. 2440 hides were catalogued, and about 1100 were sold at from 5s. to 10s. each.

Mr. William Tindale sold ten head of Mr. Robert Lowe's heifers, on Monday, at Camperdown:—1 at £10, 1 at £9 15s., 1 at £9 5s., 1 at £12 15s., 1 at £9, 1 at £9 5s., 1 at £7, 1 at £8 15s., 1 at £9, 1 at £7; average, £9 3s. 6d.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in Tuesday's *Government Gazette*:—

POLLING PLACE.—Inverallochy has been made an additional polling-place for the electoral district of Argyle.

CROWN LAND AGENTS.—Mr. Sydney Blythe, Armidale, and Mr. G. A. Buckland, Walcha, have been appointed agents for the sale of Crown lands at Walcha and Armidale, respectively.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The undermentioned tenders have been accepted by the Government:—M. Dawson—Winding and regulating turret and office clocks in Government buildings, in Sydney, during the year 1864. William Porter—Sweeping chimneys at the Victoria Barracks, and at the various military and colonial buildings in Sydney, during the year 1864. John Reid—For the supply of building stone, as required, at Sydney Gaol, during the year 1864. Felix Campbell—Lighting exterior lamps at the Victoria Barracks, during the year 1864. W. Walton, junior—For the supply of building stone, as required, at the Parramatta gaol, during the year 1864. Hardy and Hodson—For the supply of furniture for the post-office and court-house at Deniliquin. Waratah Coal Company—For the supply, for three months, of coals for the Southern Lines of Railway. Waratah Coal Company—For the supply, during the year 1864, of coals for the Northern Lines of Railway. Thomas Mulholland—For the supply of billet wood to the Picton Railway station during the year 1864. James M'Mahon—For the collection and delivery of goods and parcels within the city of Sydney, in connection with the Great Southern and Western Railways, including delivery of wool, during the year 1864.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—The *Government Gazette* will be published this day, Thursday, in lieu of Friday, the 1st January.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Pullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Wool, Hides, Skins, Tallow.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. O. B. ESSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides; at Lyons-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. H. R. REID.—At his New Stores, Clarence-street, at 10 o'clock, Hides; at Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

MR. BREWSTER.—At Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At Lyons'-buildings, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing; at half-past 11, Boots and Shoes; at 12, Musical Instruments, Vases, Perfumery.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Lease and Goodwill of Grocery Store, on Brickfield-hill, China Vases, Dinner and Tea Services.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Stove, Sewing Machine, &c.; at a quarter-before 11, Tinware; at 11, Jewellery, Bagatelle Boards.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture and Effects, Cotton Flock, Patent Mangles.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises of Mr. Andreas, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Saws, Chaffcutter, Chopping Machine, Counters, Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Plated-ware, Cutlery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

ERRATA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I protest—(as the honorable member for ——— says, when he wants to interrupt a telling argument)—I protest against the cruel wrongs done to my article of Monday by one of your compositors. It may have been the normal effect of Christmas beer, or perhaps "*pudding* always makes him so." But if his errors be not rectified, the injury to my literary prospects will be grievous. For how can I be supposed fit to act as *arbiter elegantiarum* in all the refinements of PARLIAMENTARY SLANG, if I am incapable of writing intelligible English? I implore you, Sir, in the name of my *opus magnum*, the forthcoming "Manual," to grant me space for three or four corrections.

In the first paragraph, I am made to speak of a postponement which does not satisfy *them*. Who are *they*? I wrote that it did not satisfy *me*. But this is a joke to what follows five lines further down, where I am made to speak of "Parliamentary *interpretation*, briefly termed slang." Now, Sir, I am as morbidly sensitive as Mrs. Malaprop to an "aspersion on my parts of speech," and I would not have it go forth to the critical world that I used "interpretation" and "slang" as synonyms. I wrote *vituperation*. Again, your hackney-coachman galls his jade by "establishing a *rose*," not a *run*. Lastly, I am at a loss to conceive how "to *omit* studied insults" can be "an act of safe malignity." To *vent* them seems more to the purpose—at all events, that was the word I employed. Pray indulge the susceptibility of an author *in posse*, by inserting these corrections, and believe me, Sir,

Yours, very grammatically,

LEXILOGUS.

CRICKET.—ILLAWARRA V. SYDNEY WARWICKS.—This long talked-of match was played on Saturday. The morning was dull and betokened rain. Happily, however, it kept off, and there was a day of what may be called, fine cricketing weather. The match was between the Warwicks of Sydney and the Illawarra club. It was agreed, before the wickets were pitched, that the stumps should be drawn at six o'clock in the evening, and that the first innings should decide the game. According to this arrangement the Illawarra men were the victors, and had 13 runs to spare.—*Illawarra Express*, December 30.

BUYERS of china, &c., are reminded of the sale advertised for this day, at 11, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., comprising dinner and dessert services of the most varied and elegant designs, tea, coffee, and breakfast sets, &c., also a few very elegant and choice Sevres vases. The whole for unreserved sale.—ADV.

UNDER A BILL OF SALE.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct the special attention of the trade to the positive unreserved sale of household furniture, books, &c., at their rooms, at half-past 10 precisely.—ADV.

THE LATE REV. G. W. RICHARDSON.—The Funeral Solemnities will commence at St. Mark's Church, at three o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, the procession leaving the church, at half-past three o'clock, for Randwick Cemetery.
T. W. SMART, ROBERT JOHNSON, } Churchwardens.
The Clergy are respectfully requested to provide themselves with surplices, &c., assembling in the vestry not later than a quarter before three.

THE TRUSTEES and CHURCHWARDENS of St. MARK'S, Darling Point, invite the attendance of the FRIENDS of the LATE Rev. G. W. RICHARDSON, and others who sympathise with his widow and orphan children in their present calamity, at the vestry, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (Thursday, the 31st), at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of forming a committee in order to carry out such measures as may be deemed desirable.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. RICHARD SEYMOUR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter MARY ALPHONSUS, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 31st December; the procession to move from his residence, Bourke-street, near Short-street, Surry Hills, at 5 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. HECTOR MARTIN are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Clarence-street, between Market and Druitt streets, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. DANIEL BURROWS, gingerbeer brewer, and the Brethren of the Australian Holy Catholic Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 31st December; the procession to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, South Head Road.

PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on in Sydney under the name of John Hill, jun., and Company, will in future be carried on by the said John Hill, Thomas Goodyear Hill, Robert Thomas Carter, and Charles Forssberg, under the name and style of JOHN HILL and COMPANY.
Dated this 31st day of December, 1863.
JOHN HILL
THOMAS GOODYEAR HILL
ROBERT THOMAS CARTER
CHARLES FORSSBERG.
Witness—JAMES HART, Esq., solicitor.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against NEGOTIATING HALVES of the undermentioned NOTES, stolen from the Cooma Mail:—
Commercial Bank, No. 27,562, £20
Ditto, No. 26,167, £10
Ditto, No. 24,846, £10.
GOODLET and SMITH.
30th December, 1863.

NOTICE and CAUTION.—Having been duly appointed ADMINISTRATOR to the estate of the late THOMAS BROWN, of Muswellbrook, grazier, and proprietor of "Goonal Station," Gwydir, deceased, I hereby caution all persons against dealing or interfering with any property of such estate—particularly with such Goonal station, stock, and property thereon—without my written authority.
Dated this 28th day of December, 1863.
THOMAS LOXTON, Administrator.
Witness—JOHN DAWSON, solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE to STEPHEN ROURKE, carrier, supposed to live at Kissing Point.—Take notice that, unless you release a Roan HORSE left in my charge 29th December, 1862, branded on the near shoulder X and on the off Z, together with three others since dead, the same will be sold at auction within twenty-one days from this date to defray expenses. MICHAEL TRAVERS. Bendooly, near Berrima, 29th December.

NOTICE to THOMAS FANING, carrier, supposed to be in the Goulburn District.—Take notice that, unless you release a Grey HORSE left in my charge on the 12th May last, branded like DD on the near shoulder, the same will be sold at auction within twenty-one days from this date to defray expenses. MICHAEL TRAVERS. Bendooly, near Berrima, 29th December.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from Chippendale, one Brown HORSE, branded SS near shoulder, two hind feet white. Any person bringing the same to S. KNIGHT'S, York-street, will receive the above reward.

£10 REWARD.—Building Materials having been stolen from the new buildings in Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo; also the carpenter's shop broken into and the workmen's tools stolen therefrom,—a reward of £5 will be paid on conviction of the thieves for either of the above offences. W. EVELEIGH, builder, George-street.

£10 REWARD, if stolen, upon conviction of thief, £3 if strayed, supposed to have gone on towards Bathurst, a Bay MARE, 14 hands high, about seven years old, branded S3 on near shoulder, legs clipped, black mane and tail, off hind foot white, been away six weeks. RICHARD ROWE, Emu Plains. December 28th.

STRAYED, from Bungarribee Paddock, one Grey HORSE, branded IC over 5 on the near side behind the shoulder; has a dark mane and tail. Last seen near Rooty Hill. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Messrs. DAVIES, ALEXANDER, and CO., Australian Store, Goulburn, or to the undersigned, shall receive a reward of £2. M. ALEXANDER, iron store, Margaret-street.

LOST, on Tuesday evening last, between the Paddington Brewery and the Sacred Heart, a gold BROOCH. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 56, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on Saturday last, from Botany, a Bay PONY, branded VO on near shoulder. Whoever will bring it to the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf will be rewarded.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY.—Just opened, New Year's Gifts, consisting of companions, reticules, jewel trays, albums, purses, clasps, real jet brooches, bracelets, and earrings; also, beautiful back combs, fans, and paper knives, and superb nick-nacks.
Stone jars of the finest scents, only 6d.
Glass ditto, only 10½d.
Glass shade with wax figures, only 1s. 11d.
To be seen this day at
E. C. CREE'S Drapery Warehouse,
558, George-street,
Opposite the Cathedral.

TO FLOCKMASTERS.—On SALE,
Imported French merino rams
Ditto Negretti ditto ditto
Ditto Rusian ditto ditto.
S. C. BURT and CO., live stock and general agents, 272, Pitt-street.

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the PORTRAIT of the Hon. F. L. S. MERIWETHER, Chancellor of the University (to be placed in the Great Hall):—

FIRST LIST.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency Sir John Young	5	0	0
Hon. E. Deas Thomson (Vice Chancellor)	5	5	0
Hon. J. H. Plunkett	2	2	0
Hon. Sir W. Manning	3	3	0
B. O'Brien, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. Woolley	3	3	0
Hon. G. Allen	2	2	0
Professor Smith	5	5	0
Hon. P. Faucett	2	2	0
Rev. R. Allwood	3	3	0
Professor Pell	5	0	0
Warden of St. Paul's College	2	2	0
Rector of St. John's College	1	1	0
H. Kennedy, Esq.	2	2	0
Hon. G. Eagar	1	1	0
W. Clark, Esq.	1	1	0
G. W. Allen, Esq.	2	2	0
M. Dutruc	2	2	0
C. Nathan, Esq.	1	[illegible]	0
G. Bennett, Esq.	5	5	0
Hon. J. Mitchell	2	2	0
Rev. A. H. Stephen	1	1	0
J. Hart, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Paterson, Esq.	3	3	0
J. Donovan, Esq.	1	1	0
M. Burdekin, Esq.	3	3	0
E. Lee, Esq.	1	1	0
R. C. Want, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Hudson, Esq.	2	2	0

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in the University will commence on TUESDAY, the 9th February, at 9 a.m. Candidates are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent term.
The subjects of examination are:—
Translation into English of an extract from an easy Latin and an easy Greek author.
Translation into Latin of a piece of English prose.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.
Geometry, first book of Euclid.
The examination for SCHOLARSHIPS will be held simultaneously with that for matriculation.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Subjects for the B.A. degree, 1864:—
CLASSICS.
Thucydides, VI., VII.
Aristotle, Politics, I., II., III. (VII.)
Cicero, de Republica.
Aristophanes, Aves.
Sophocles, Ajax.
Lucretius, book III.
Plautus, Aulularia.
MATHEMATICS.
Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I. to VI. (inclusive)
Algebra, to Quadratic Equations (inclusive)
Logarithms.
Elementary Statics.
PHYSICS.
Chemistry and Experimental Physics.
LOGIC.
ANCIENT HISTORY.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—LECTURES will be given on the following subjects during the year 1864:—

FIRST YEAR.
CLASSICS. { Demosthenes—In Aphobum, 1. / Aristotle—Poetics. / Cicero—In Verrem, Divinatio, and 1. / Sophocles—Philoctetes. / Aristophanes—. / Horace—Ars Poetica. / Terence—Phormio. }
MATHEMATICS.—Euclid.
PHYSICS.—Experimental Physics—Heat.

SECOND YEAR.
CLASSICS. { Thucydides—Speeches and Character of Pericles. / Plato—Politeia, Book VIII. / Tacitus—History, Book I. / Aeschylus—Prometheus Vinctus. / Aristophanes—Knights. / Horace—Odes, Book I. / (Plautus, Menaechmei.) }
MATHEMATICS.—Algebra.
PHYSICS. { Organic Chemistry. / Experimental Physics—Heat. }

THIRD YEAR.
CLASSICS.—Subjects for the B.A. Degree.
MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Geometry.
PHYSICS.—Organic Chemistry.

Lectures on LOGIC three times a week.
Text book—Trendelenburg's—"Elementa Logices."
FRENCH.—Lectures three times a week.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

A CARD.—Mrs. E. WALLACE BUSHELLE (pupil of Garcia, and sister of W. V. Wallace, the eminent composer,) has the honour to announce that she is prepared to receive PUPILS for SINGING, in either the English, French, Italian, or German languages, in conjunction with Pianoforte Instruction (if required), at her residence, 96, Elizabeth-street North, two doors from Mr. Knapp's, where terms may be ascertained.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

ADDRESS of undersigned, Neutral Bay. JOHN F. MANN.

BALMAIN.—A Card.—Mr. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing (Established 1841), Darling-street, Balmain.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails Cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-street.

DR. BELL, Surgeon and Accoucheur, corner of Kent and Druitt streets.

EAR AND EYE INSTITUTE.—Opposite Bell's Life Office. Free, 9 to 11 a.m.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, best workmanship and moderate charges. TEETH STOPPED, 5s.; TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s. 6d. ☞ Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

E. F. REGAN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 164, Pitt-street, next Chas. Moore and Co.'s, auctioneers.

FUNERALS arranged on moderate terms. R. STEWART, 399, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 478, George-street, Sydney.

G. LORKING, Tailor and Wholesale Manufacturer, 24, York-street, near Barrack-street.

JOHN G. COHEN, Tobacco Broker and Auctioneer. Purchases made and Sales effected. Orders promptly attended to. Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

MRS. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.—All kinds of left-off Clothes bought. Letters attended to.

MR. HARWOOD, teacher of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium. Terms, 4 guineas per quarter. 93, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. FREDERIC ELLARD, Professor of Piano, Singing, and Harmony. Communications addressed to Mr. SLOPER, William-street.

AUX FRANCAIS.—M. FREDERIC ELLARD, donne de leçons de Piano, Chant, et Harmonie. S'addresser chez M. SLOPER, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—A. TORNAGHI and CO., opticians, jewellers, and watchmakers, have Removed to 312, George-street (one door south of Hunter-street).

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.
FREDERIC LASSETTER.
7th December.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. OPEN DAILY, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

T. E. RUDD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, &c., opposite the Commercial Bank, George-street, Sydney.

TO TRADESMEN, and others.—ROBERT DAVIS, late bookkeeper to Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., is prepared to write up books, collect accounts, &c. Address care of Mr. Paling, 83, Wynyard-square.

AVIS.—MONSIEUR KRIEGSMANN will be at home to receive his Pupils on the 5th of January.—N.B. Communications and arrangements will be strictly attended to on and before that date.
213, Crown-street, near South Head Road, Surry Hills.

DARLINGHURST ACADEMY, Upper Forbes-street; Principal, Mr. R. CURTIS.—Studies will be resumed January 4th. French constantly spoken in the school.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. and the Misses PHILLIPS, of Parramatta, beg to inform their friends that the duties of their school will be RESUMED on the 23rd instant. There are vacancies.

EDUCATION.—Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives as Resident Pupils gentlemen attending at the University, or preparing for it, or professions; more especially those requiring a knowledge of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
In subjects not in his own immediate department, Mr. Kinloch obtains for his pupils the best available tuition.
The MORNING CLASS for Residents and others, into which two more can be received, will meet again on MONDAY, 3rd January, 1864.
Pitt-street South.

EDUCATION.—3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street. A Select Class for Young Gentlemen. School duties will be resumed MONDAY, January 18.
O. R. MASEFIELD.

LADIES' SCHOOL, Booth-street, Balmain, conducted by Mrs. LLOYD RUTLEDGE.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street.

MR. STANLEY intends to resume tuition in Music on MONDAY, 11th January, 1864. 32, Campbell-st.

MR. [illegible] will resume his Pianoforte LESSONS on the 4th instant (Evening Classes). 321, George-st.

MADAME JAFFA feels much pleasure in announcing that she has secured the co-operation of Madame SARA FLOWER, and thus offers to members of one family the unusual opportunity of receiving simultaneous instruction of the highest class in vocal and instrumental music. Alma House, Craigend.

ORMONDE HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—The Vacation terminates January 20th, 1864.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS MONDAY, January 4.—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—to meet the highest requirements of professions or commerce. EVENING CLASSES for adults.
Rev. F. X. BAILEY, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Rector, South Head Road.

SELECT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Gentlemen, Randwick. Mr. EDSON has vacancies for additional pupils. The number of boarders being limited to six, insures every domestic comfort, and that careful supervision which has given such satisfaction to the parents of pupils placed under Mr. Edson's care.
The residence is most healthily situated, surrounded by spacious grounds, and, being near the sea, opportunity for sea bathing. Terms, very moderate. The school re-opens 20th January. Trenton Villa, Randwick.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LADIES' SEMINARY, 88, Phillip-street, near Bent-street. Mrs. COUSENS desires to intimate that in consequence of a considerable increase in the number of her pupils, she has been obliged to remove from Elizabeth-street to those extensive premises formerly the residence of E. A. Hunt, Esq., where the duties of her establishment will be resumed on the 18th January, 1864. A Junior Teacher required.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—The School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 28th. L. J. TROLLOPE, Head Master.

THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Church-street, Parramatta (within twenty minutes' walk of the Railway).—Pupils RE-ASSEMBLE January 4th.
T. KENNEDY, Principal.

THE Duties of Miss GREEN'S SCHOOL will be resumed on MONDAY, January 18th. Vacancies for Boarders, and a lady as Parlour Boarder. Newcastle, Nurilla.

51, BOTANY-ST., Surry Hills.—The Duties of Mrs. HORLEY'S School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, January 4th.

SINGING and MUSIC.—Mr. WILLIAM KELLERMANN, pupil of the celebrated Mr. Staudigl, of Vienna, begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney that he is prepared to teach the above accomplishments. For terms apply to Messrs. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., 221, George-street.

PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, SINGING LESSONS given by Mr. A. REA, Camden-terrace, Newtown. Schools and families attended.

A LADY, resident within view of the sea, upon a dry, healthy, delightful situation, is willing to receive a few young Ladies, for education with her own daughters, with assistance and facilities to accomplish the object. Satisfactory references will be offered and expected. For address, apply to Miss MURRAY, 7, Bligh-st., Sydney.

A LADY Visits, and gives Piano LESSONS at her residence, 126, Palmer-street.

TO PARENTS, Heads of Schools, and Mercantile Firms.—Mr. E. S. GENATAS begs respectfully to inform the public of Sydney that he will be happy to give LESSONS in Italian, Modern Greek, or French Languages. Translations from books or newspapers, mercantile correspondence translated or written to order. Highest references given. Address E. S. GENATAS, 211, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGY HORSES.—Pair Bays, for £30; Pair Greys, £14. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, Castlereagh-st.

DOG-CART and HARNESS, in excellent order (Thrupp's make)—price £38. GIBSON'S Depot, 258, Castlereagh-street.

BOY'S PONY, Saddle and Bridle—price £7; the lot warranted sound and docile. GIBSON'S Depot.

GARDENER'S TIP CART and HARNESS, almost new—price £16. GIBSON, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street. [illegible]

SYDNEY MAIL.—Advertisements received up to 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, at the Publishing Office, Pitt and Hunter streets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made between JOHN FREDERICK JACOB LINCKER, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, carrying on business there as a Merchant under the style or firm of LINCKER and CO., of the first part; JAMES HENDERSON, Merchant, and CHARLES BACON, Wholesale Grocer, both of Sydney aforesaid, trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said John Frederick Jacob Lincker, whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunder written, of the third part: all the estate, property, and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, of the said John Frederick Jacob Lincker have been assigned unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John Frederick Jacob Lincker; and that the said deed, duly executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, for inspection and execution. Dated at Sydney aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
JOHN F. LINCKER.
JAMES HENDERSON.
CHARLES BACON.
Witness to the signatures of John Frederick Jacob Lincker, James Henderson, and Charles Bacon.—HENRY PRINCE, J.P.

BRISBANE BRIDGE.—TENDERS will be received at the Corporation Offices, Brisbane, until noon of MONDAY, the 11th of January, 1864, for the Erection of a Bridge between North and South Brisbane.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and all particulars obtained, at the Town Clerk's office.
Parties tendering will be required to state the time in which they will undertake to complete the work, and to give two responsible sureties for the due performance of their contracts.
By order,
THOMAS DOWSE, Town Clerk.
Corporation Offices, Brisbane, December 8.

TENDERS will be received by the Road Committee, at Ryde, until 6 p.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd January, 1864, for certain repairs required on the Road leading from the Wharf at Ermington to the Parramatta Road. Particulars of the work can be seen by applying to Mr. GEORGE M. POPE, at Ryde.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are required for the painting, papering, white washing, and thoroughly cleaning the interior of the house No. 2, Wynyard-square. Tenders to be sent in by noon the 31st instant. For further particulars, apply to M. ALEXANDER, Wynyard-square.

TO MASONS.—Tenders required for the stonework of a first-class House, at Darling Point; materials and labour, or labour only. Apply THOMAS ABBOTT, builder, &c., 51, Stanley-street.

A PERSON possessing a large extent of valuable sheep country, desires a PARTNERSHIP with a person prepared to buy half his interest in the station. Apply A. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

A RESPECTABLE MAN recently from home wishes a Situation as Groom. Apply to Mr. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

A LADY requires a furnished APARTMENT, in a private family. Address M. W., HERALD Office.

BOAT WANTED.—Wanted, a good SHIP'S BOAT, 16 feet long. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

No. 63-72. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 28th December, 1863.
CLERK OF THE MARKETS.—APPLICATIONS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 4th January, from persons competent to fill the office of Clerk of the Markets.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

CLERK.—The Advertiser seeks a permanent SITUATION, at a moderate salary; is a good shipping clerk, rapid penman, and correct bookkeeper; ten years' testimonials. Address C. L., HERALD Office.

CURRIER.—Wanted, a steady good Workman; full wages and constant work. Apply, with reference, to DAVIES, ALEXANDER, and COMPANY, Goulburn.

ERRAND BOY, about 14, wanted. C. H. MAY, opposite Post Office.

FOR THE INTERIOR.—A young Widow, with good references and a little girl (four years), is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as a competent DRESSMAKER and NEEDLEWOMAN in a respectable family. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, next door to the Pelican Hotel, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, for the country, a LADY competent to give a sound English education. Application to be made at St. Andrew's Parsonage, Liverpool-street.

GROOM and GARDENER wants a Place; first-rate testimonials. S., HERALD Office.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—A Widow LADY, residing in a healthy suburb, wishes to receive a few children to board and educate with her own. Terms moderate. Apply E. EASTWAY, 425, George-st.

LAW.—An experienced Conveyancing Clerk desires an ENGAGEMENT. JARMAN, HERALD Office.

LABOURERS.—Wanted, This Morning, four or five MEN, with picks and shovels; those accustomed to road work preferred. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

MATRIMONY.—A Widower, turned fifty, wishes to MARRY. The lady must not be less than forty. The advertiser has no money. If the lady answering this has money it must be settled on herself. The advertiser is of gentlemanly address. Letters in confidence addressed E. F. G., HERALD Office, will be immediately answered.

OLD ROPE wanted, suitable for Oakum Picking. Any quantity up to 20 tons, state price and quantity to A. B., Box 58, Post Office.

REQUIRED, at Upper Paddington or near Waverley, for a term, quiet respectable BOARD and LODGINGS for a Lady and Infant. A respectable widow with small family preferred. Terms must be moderate, which please state, and address B. X., Post Office, Sydney.

REQUIRED, near Sydney, for a term, quiet respectable BOARD and LODGINGS for a Lady and Infant. A respectable widow with small family preferred. Terms must be moderate, which please state, and address B. X., Post Office, Sydney.

SMITH'S HELPER wanted. ENEVER, wheelwright, 501 and 561, George-street.

STEAM-ENGINE.—Wanted, a Five or Six Horse Portable HOISTING ENGINE. Apply, stating price, &c., by post only, D. BAILLIE, 6, Bligh-street, Sydney.

THE ADVERTISER desires to place 3 BOYS, aged from 11 to 15, in the family of a respectable person, for the purpose of receiving a useful English EDUCATION. Apply, stating terms, to J. ROWLAND, Esq., Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

TO SQUATTERS.—Messrs. ARMSTRONG and WILMINGTON are prepared to contract to take Cattle to the North or to Victoria.
Good references as to capability.
Apply by letter, to General Post Office, Sydney; or enquire any day, at Tattersall's Pitt-street, at 1 o'clock p.m.

TO GAS ENGINEERS.—BRISBANE GAS COMPANY.—Applications will be received up to the 15th JANUARY, 1864, for a thoroughly competent GAS ENGINEER, capable of taking charge of the erection and management of GAS WORKS for the city of Brisbane. Must be accompanied by testimonials and references. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO., Sydney, Melbourne; or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. M. FOSTER, Queen-street, Brisbane.

TO ARCHITECTS.—An Architect, having a large connection in one of the principal Gold-field Towns in Victoria, being about to retire and engage in pastoral pursuits, would treat with a gentleman desirous of succeeding him in his practice. Communications to be addressed to "ARCHITECT," care of Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

TO COMMISSION AGENTS and SQUATTERS.—Two gentlemen of great experience in overlanding are open to take charge of travelling stock, to any part of the colonies; to find men and horses if required. Address F. W., HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—A Commercial TRAVELLER, with excellent town connexion, is open to engagement. Address TRAVELLER, care of Mr. Felton, 370, George-st.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, twelve good BRUSH HANDS for the P. and O. steamship Bombay, for Monday, 4th January. Apply HOWES and LESTER, Botany Road.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND for the fancy dresses. WALTER LONG, 235, Pitt-street.

TAILORS.—Wanted, a good COAT and TROUSERS MAKER. 22, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Two experienced HANDS. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., George-street.

WANTED, a Junior HAND for the slops. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., George-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Millinery. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., George-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand SKIFF. Apply before 12 o'clock, to W. WILLIAMS, Exchange.

WANTED, a COTTAGE in suburbs. Rent moderate. Address W., Ancient Briton, Glebe Height.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. No. 5, Windmill-street.

WANTED, for the country, a thorough Farming MAN. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a first-class UPHOLSTERER. Apply to JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King-street.

WANTED, a person who has a sewing machine to do plain needlework. Apply No. 139, Prince-street.

WANTED, Two MASONS, for rubble work. T. GREGAN, Bondi, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMEN. Also, Shirt and Mantle Hands. WILSON and CO., 263, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Person to work a sewing machine. Singer's. GEORGE CHISHOLM, George-st.

WANTED, several PLAIN SEWERS. GEORGE CHISHOLM, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Apply 199, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong BOAT, about 16 feet long. Apply on board City of Melbourne, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a perfect Lady's Sidesaddle HORSE. Mr. M'DERMOTT, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take the washing of an hotel. Apply White Horse Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, a Female Cook, Boys for a Station, also a Horsebreaker. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two strong active BOYS, at DOLBY'S Boot Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED, WAITER. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a first hand MILLINER. 295, George-street. Salary no object.

WANTED, an active LAD, to clean knives and generally useful. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH and a HAMMERMAN. JOHN MURPHY, Flour Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED, a small cargo of small COALS. Apply at MARSDEN'S Wharf, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a Person accustomed to making Crinolines. Apply at the Exchange, 51, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Saddle HORSE, for two or three weeks. Apply C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER. Apply to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, School, Windsor.

WANTED, a BOY to drive a bread cart. Apply 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE. Dr. O'BRIEN, Lyons-terrace, before 9 a.m., or between 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, to Purchase a quantity of Ironbark Billet-wood. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

WANTED, a BOY to drive a baker's cart. Apply at No. 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a good COAT and TROUSERS MAKER. 22, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a sober industrious Man, SITUATION in a store; good reference. J. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a RUNNER for a boarding-house. Apply at 54, King-street.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a young man as PORTER, and for a country store. W. DUNCAN, 352, George-st.

WANTED, an active BOY; one used to a wine cellar preferred. E. F. REGAN, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a small stiff DINGY. Address, with price, BETA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Apply Volunteers' Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a good Man COOK. Apply on board BREADALBANE (s.), Circular Quay.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL to mind two children, and be useful. 104, King-street East.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 550, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, who can wash and iron, and do plain cooking, at 77, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a useful LAD, to attend to a horse, garden, &c. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

WANTED, a SALESMAN; one accustomed to business. H. WEISSBERG, 692, George-st. South.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby. Apply 151, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a YOUTH, that understands the boot trade. DOLBY'S Boot Warehouse, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 669, George-street South.

WANTED, Two Coach Painters, also Carriage Maker. Robertson's Coach Factory. C. WHITE, manager.

WANTED, a thorough good general SERVANT. Apply 8, Bridge-street, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, as General Servant. Mrs. FURSE, opposite Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 251, Albion-street, near Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply at the Ship Inn, Essex and Gloucester streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to help in the kitchen. Apply to Mrs. SPERRIN, King's Head, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, to drive a baker's cart. Apply 116, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, 20 MEN, to make kip boots, inside the house. J. COLEMAN, Crown-street, Glebe.

WANTED, to sell first-class Draught HORSES. 553, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH; one accustomed to drive. JOSEPH CLARKE, Pitt and Liverpool-sts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Lough Glynn Cottage, 691, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a smart, active Young MAN, to be useful. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a LAD. HENRY RICE, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady HOUSEMAID. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Young MAN, who understands his business as WAITER. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to ship for London, 20 tons of RAGS. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.

WANTED, an active GIRL to assist in housework. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Mrs. H. DENT, 98, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a sober, steady MAN, as second-hand BAKER, one with a slight knowledge of small goods preferred. Apply to M. TRUMAN, Petersham.

WANTED, a LADY to teach the piano during part of each day in return for residence. Apply on Saturday next, Ormonde House, Paddington.

WET-NURSE.—A respectable Person wants a SITUATION, or to take a child home. Mrs. PAWSEY, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD to Run of Errands, and make himself generally useful in a warehouse. Apply to Mr. C. W. RUDD, 314, Wynyard-lane.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN—she must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 73, Hunter-street, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a good Shipping CLERK. None need apply unless thoroughly competent. Apply to T. RICK, butcher, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH as Light PORTER; one accustomed to horses. I. and E. HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also a NURSE-GIRL. Apply, after noon, Mrs. FOSBERY, Moreno Cottage, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 15 years old, accustomed to house work. Mrs. HEATH, fruiterer, Pitt-entrance, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man, as WAITER. Apply after 10 o'clock, at GEORGE'S Restaurant, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, by Saturday, a short distance from Sydney, a good General SERVANT; one who can cook well, and also milk. Apply with references, after 10, at 4, Bligh-street.

WANTED (30 miles from Sydney), where a nurse and laundress are kept, a thorough SERVANT, who is a good plain cook, and can make good bread and butter. Apply from ten to four o'clock at 241, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a thorough Nurse, Parlourmaid, and Cook and Laundress, Protestants; also Cook and Housemaid and Parlour Maid for the country. Apply, between 10 and 4, THE HOME, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to Dispose of a BAKING BUSINESS, doing twenty-five hundred per week; horse and cart complete. Apply to THOMAS DUBLING, Dowling House, Church-hill.

WANTED, any head of a family who can recommend a really trustworthy industrious SERVANT, would greatly oblige by addressing a word to VERITAS, HERALD Office.

WANTED to Rent or Buy, an Unfurnished HOUSE of six rooms, with garden, within three or four minutes' walk of the Clubs. Address T., Box 156, Post Office.

WANTED, for the country, a good MILLINER, and also a Young MAN for the slop department. Apply at 10 o'clock, to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO.

WANTED, HOUSE or COTTAGE, 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, with good yard and water. Must be healthily situated, not more than half-an-hour's walk from Post Office. W. C., care of Mr. C. Lawrence, George-st.

WANTED, a strong BOY or young MAN, to roll at press—one accustomed to the work preferred; also, an ERRAND BOY. Caxton Printing Office, 146, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a comfortable BEDROOM, with the use of kitchen, for a married female whose husband is engaged in the interior; North Shore preferred; rent must be moderate. Apply, by letter, stating terms, &c., to Mrs. BROWN, Star Hotel, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an experienced COOK, at George's Restaurant, Pitt-street North. Apply after 10 o'clock. G. WATSON.

WANTED, Australian Joint Stock Bank SHARES, new issue. £2 10s. per share will be given for paid-up shares in the above bank. Communications addressed A. O., care of Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell, jewellers, George-street, will be immediately attended to, left before 4 o'clock this day.

APARTMENTS Vacant with board. Miss WHITE, 19, Macquarie-st., opposite the Domain Gate.

A FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, with 2 large Paddocks, to LET; plenty of water. ARTLETT and SON, Rushcutter Bay.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

VACANCY for a Married Couple, or Lady or Gentleman, in a private family. 28, William-street.

A COMFORTABLE HOME on reasonable terms, for one or two Gentlemen. DOMICILE.

AN ENGLISH HOME for a few gentlemen. Bellevue House, 96, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's Bazaar.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a BED-ROOM and partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence at Mrs. DOBSON'S, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Terms from …

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A large airy Bedroom, suitable for two friends or brothers, in one of the best parts of the city. 138, Castlereagh-street North, next Victoria Club.

BALMAIN.—BOARD and RESIDENCE for a gentleman, in a private family. Address R. B., Post office, Balmain.

OFFICE to LET, large airy room; rent, 10s. per week. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for family, 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant at Mrs. BRAID'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

STORAGE.—Superior and extensive Storage Accommodation at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17, King-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Elizabeth-street, fronting Hyde Park. R. YEOMAN'S, 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET the HOUSE, No. 29, Bent-street, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, water laid on. Rent, 25s. week.

TO LET, furnished, HOPE COTTAGE, Upper F…, opposite the Flagstaff. Board optional.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Union-street, near … street. Apply 22, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, a small SHOP, occupied by Mr. Say…, tobacconist, in Park-street. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, the cheapest HOUSE in Sydney, 7 rooms, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-street.

TO LET, comfortable 7-roomed HOUSE, 5, Raphael buildings, Prince-street. Very low rent.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, 230, Pitt-street, near Market-street, from the 1st January. Apply Mr. MULLINS, at A. Moore and Co.'s Labour Bazaar.

TO LET, a HOUSE, adjoining the Prince of Wales Theatre. Rent, £3 per week. Mr. FITZGERALD, 138, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, a capital HOTEL in the suburbs, doing all trade, and doing a good business. Apply WALFORD and SPARKS, 478½, George-street.

TO LET, Macquarie-street North, No. 173, a first-class Family HOUSE, now in the occupation of J. Watt, Esq. Possession can be given on 1st January next. Apply to THOMPSON, 224, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those central business PREMISES lately in the occupation of Delany, Brothers, George-street, opposite Hunter-street; immediate possession can be given. Apply A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO CARCASS BUTCHERS and others.—To Let, the Slaughter-houses and Boiling-down Establishment at Collingwood—all in first-rate working order. Apply Mr. ATKINSON, Circular Quay.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE on the Newtown Road, known as the Union Inn. Rent moderate. … given. Odd Fellows' Lodge at the house, and doing a good trade. Apply W. WALKER, on the premises.

TO LET, a CORN STORE, together with shed, large yard. Well of water, stabling, and yard … rear. Large shed and chaff-cutting machine, &c. … W. WALKER, Newtown.

TO LET, a seven-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, wash-house, stable, &c., Cleveland-street, opposite St. Paul's School, Cleveland Paddock. Apply E. REGAN, 164, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE lately occupied by Mrs. Samuel Cohen, No. 15, O'Connell-street, containing twelve rooms, besides kitchens, outhouses, and … Apply to D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, at Petersham, containing … rooms, kitchen, pantry, servant's room, stable, outbuildings. Apply to Mr. RUSSELL JONES, 179, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; or to Station Master, Petersham.

TO LET, the DWELLING-HOUSE and STORE, No. 205, Lower George-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Leverrier, Curcier, and Co. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next. Apply HILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, near the Wharf, … a bar business equal to any in Sydney; the … for leaving satisfactorily explained. Any person working a house from 4 a.m. to 12 p.m. ought to apply … to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO DRAYMEN and others.—To Let, two HOUSES, 3 rooms each; also, stables of 3 stalls each, &c., water laid on; all taxes paid. Apply on the premises to Mrs. MARSHALL, back of Somerset House, Bathurst-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, from the 1st of January, 1864, those centrally-situated PREMISES occupied by … Lassetter, and known as Iredale and Co., ironmongers, &c., George-street, opposite the Market-buildings. … information will be given by Mr. COWLISHAW, … dington.

TO BE LET, by tender, QUARRY in Bourke-street. TENDERS are invited for the LEASING of the above quarry for twelve months, from 11th January, … To be addressed to the executors of the late E. SALA…, at the offices, Nos. 1 and 3, Lloyd's Chambers, G… street.

TO LET, near Campbelltown, a COTTAGE of four rooms, with kitchen, store, stables, &c., and about … acres of land, now in the occupation of W. Morgan, … rent moderate; possession on the 1st January, 1864. … to Mr. W. FOWLER, or Mr. JOSEPH WARBY, Campbelltown.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, upon reasonable terms, those first-class BUSINESS PREMISES in Macquarie, having been in full working for the last … years. The retail house is complete, with every convenience for trade: the wholesale store is a long brick building at the water-side, for storing wool, tallow, hides, grain, general merchandise.
Apply for further particulars to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

TO LET, at Geringong, a large HOUSE of five rooms, adapted for a grocery and general store, for there is a good opening; together with fifteen acres of LAND, if required. Mooring chains are now laid … Harbour.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS M'INTYRE, Geringong; or to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, W… Wharf, Sydney.

TO BE LET, in the town of West Maitland, a HOUSE, Offices, and Premises, late in the occupation of W. H. Mullen, Esq., solicitor. The advertiser refrains from enlarging upon the prospects of such an undertaking, as the premises and situation are so well known to the legal profession; suffice it to say, that the late occupant has turned over annually between fifty and sixty thousand pounds for the last five years.
The advertiser can assure speculators that a gentleman of known competency and strictly business habits, would make a fortune in two or three years.
The situation would answer admirably for a bank.
Address W. T. MITCHELL, Sans Souci, West … and.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer, Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown, Cook's River, and Waterloo.
G. R. Addison, George-street.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines .. .. .. One shilling.
Four lines .. .. .. Two shillings.
Six lines .. .. .. Three shillings.
Eight lines .. .. .. Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

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